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HAYWOOD'S DIRECT EXAMINATION

DEFENDANT IN THE FAMOUS IDAHO CASE GIVES HIS TESTIMONY.

Joined W. F. M. in 1891—Stewart Conversation Explained—Colorado Eight-Hour Law—Cripple Creek Strike—Acquaintance with Orchard.

[Special Correspondence to The Daily People and Industrial Union Bulletin.]

Boise, Idaho, July 15.—The following is the direct examination of Haywood.

The first question was as follows: Give your full name, please. A. William Dudley Haywood.

Q. When did you join the Western Federation of Miners, Mr. Haywood? A. August 10th, 1896.

Q. Had you ever belonged to a labor organization before? A. No, sir.

Q. And where were you when you joined? A. Silver City.

Q. Was there a local there before that time? A. There had been, but that was in 1865, one of the first unions in the West.

Q. And had you worked before where there were any unions? A. No, sir.

Q. You joined this union at the time of its organization? A. I was a charter member. The night I was elected I think there were over a hundred initiated. I was elected on the finance committee at that time, and afterwards held nearly every office in the union. I was president in 1900.

Q. Did you have an office in 1899? A. In 1899 I was financial secretary, I think.

Q. Who was president that year? A. Wallace Johnson, if I remember correctly. He has been here in attendance at the trial.

Q. You were in Silver City in 1899 at the time of the troubles in the Coeur d'Alenes, were you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever know Governor Steunenberg in his lifetime? A. I never knew him personally.

Q. Did you ever see him? A. I never did.

Y. Were you in the State when he was elected? A. Yes, sir.

Y. Did you know where he lived? A. Yes, sir. He lived in Caldwell.

Q. And Caldwell was how far about from Silver City, if you know? A. Well, I should judge by rail and stage it was 70 miles—60 or 70 miles in the usual way of travel.

Q. Were you in any way interested in the Coeur d'Alene troubles? A. Only as a member of the organization. The Miners' Magazine was established at that time. I got acquainted with it as soon as it was started, January, 1900. I don't think I have missed a copy.

Q. Did your union or you or both of you take any part in any way in the Coeur d'Alene troubles in 1899? A. Yes, sir; the union did and I did personally.

Q. What part did the union take in it? A. They took up the matter to the extent of sending a committee to the Coeur d'Alenes to investigate the permit system. I think that was along in the fall of 1899, probably; I would not say positively. Martial law was then in force.

Q. Were you a member of that committee? A. No, sir.

Q. What other part did the union take in it? A. The most important part, probably, was to raise funds and provide for the wives and children of the men that were incarcerated in the bull pen.

Q. Did it do that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you contribute? A. I did, and I also circulated a petition.

Q. How is that? A. I also circulated a petition among the townspeople.

Q. Did you raise any money among the townspeople? A. Yes, sir. We raised close to a thousand dollars with the subscription list, aside from what was assessed on the members of the union. The purpose was to provide the necessaries of life to the women and children of the miners in that district.

Q. Were any assessments made on your organization at that time—your local? A. Yes, sir. I think probably five or six, ranging from a dollar to three dollars a month.

Q. Well, were you assessed? A. I was.

Q. Did you pay it? A. I did.

Q. Did the union have anything to say about the conduct of the matter by the Governor, and the declaration of martial law and things that followed in its train? A. Yes, sir, the union communicated with the Governor and it also passed resolutions.

Q. Do you know to what extent other labor organizations passed resolutions in reference to it, and took action? A. I think very generally throughout the United States.

Q. State whether that was confined to the Western Federation of Miners? A. No sir, all kinds of labor organizations.

Q. Do you know whether or not the matter was taken up by congress? A. I know that it was. That was one of the resolutions that was passed by Silver City Miners' Union. There was a committee appointed by Congress. It never made a public report.

Q. Do you nkow whether evidence was taken? A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know whether it was printed? A. It was.

Q. Did you ever have a copy of it? A. Yes sir, it was in Congressman Lentz' speech, if I remember correctly. He was Congressman from Ohio, and also Sultzer of New York.

Q. Did the union to which you belonged take any official action in reference to the strike, other than raising funds, that you recall? A. Nothing more than sending this committee to investigate conditions.

Q. Do you know whether you made any statements orally or written in reference to Governor Steunenberg or the conduct of this campaign between him and the miners at that time? A. I think it more than likely that I did; I think very likely that nearly every man that was working there——

Mr. Borah: That answers the question.

Q. Was it a matter of general comment amongst the miners? A. Very general; yes, sir.

Q. And was it a matter of comment generally or otherwise amongst other people who were not miners? A. Yes, sir. I might say in connection with that, Mr. Darrow, that probably the strongest article I read was from Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson, which is embodied in the statement to Congress.

Q. Now, do you recall a witness who testified in reference to some statement you made—what was his name? A. Mr. Stewart.

Q. Do you remember whether you made any such statement to him in reference to Governor Steunenberg at that time? A. I am quite sure I did not.

Q. Do you know whether you talked to him about it? A. I don't know that I ever talked with Mr. Stewart about that; I don't think he testified to that effect.

Q. Do you know whether you talked in his presence in reference to it, or discussed the matter? A. I might have done it.

Q. Did you use, or do you think you used any such language as that he gave, that the Governor ought to be exterminated? A. Not that. Perhaps, the language that I used was that he should be relegated.

Q. Did you take any hand in relegating him? A. I did; yes, sir.

Q. Did you at any time or place use any language in reference to him or anybody else, that you can recall in reference to exterminating him? A. I don't believe I did at any time.

Q. Was the question of the acts of the administration in the Coeur d'Alenes carried into politics here in Idaho at that time? A. Yes, sir, very generally.

Q. Was there anything done by the unions, and particularly by the Western Federation of Miners in this State or generally in reference to Governor Steunenberg and his political ambitions? A. The matter was taken up at the convention of the Western Federation of Miners and resolutions were introduced there. The local organizations in the State of Idaho, and in the city of Boise, and elsewhere, also passed resolutions in reference to his renomination. It was a very active campaign.

Q. Was he renominated? A. No, sir.

Q. Whom did the Democrats nominate that next time? A. Frank W. Hunt.

Q. Was he elected? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, in using the word "relegate" what do you mean by that? A. I meant to defeat him politically.

Q. Well, now coming down to Colorado, was there any political movement that was participated in by your organization in reference to an eight-hour law in Colorado? A. In the election of 1899, the local unions were very active in passing—or in endeavoring to elect a legislature that would pass an eight-hour law.

Q. Was one passed? A. It was.

Q. In 1899? A. At the meeting of the legislature following. . . It was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of the State.

Q. What was done next in the way of an eight-hour law, in a political way? A. The next endeavor was to amend the constitution.

Q. What was done—was that submitted to the people of Colorado—an amendment? A. It was. . . In 1902 at the November election. . . . It carried by a majority of 46,714 votes.

Q. What proportion of the vote did that mean? A. That was about six to one. . . . The next legislature conveneed in 1903. . . . There was an effort made by the organization (the W. F. M.), that is, by the representatives of the organization, to have the legislature carry out the mandate of the people.

Q. Was it resisted? A. That law was not passed.

Q. Following the adjournment of the legislature, did any strike result on account of the eight-hour day? A. The first strike that was strictly attributable to the eight-hour legislation, or rather the lack of it, was the Denver Mill & Sneltermen's strike on July the 3rd, 1903. . . . Well, they did not make a demand, but they requested the officials of the company to comply with the spirit of the law at least as voted on by the people.

Q. Well, the request evidently did not go, did it? A. No, it did not go.

Q. Well, what did they do? A. They went on strike. . . . The first strike in Colorado City was February the 14th, 1903.

Q. And what was that for—what was the trouble without going into details? A. Discrimination against members of the union.

Q. And when did the next strike occur? A. In the Cripple Creek district?

Q. Yes, in the Cripple Creek district. A. August 10, 1903.

Q. How was that settlement prevented if you know?

Mr. Borah—That is this settlement you have just been talking about?

Mr. Darrow—Yes.

Q. What was done about that A. I would say there was an effort made to secure an arbitration committee which was refused by the company, and also an advisory board to be appointed by the Governor, and they in their report said that they believed Mr. McNeal, the manager of the company, would abide by the terms we suggested, but would not enter into an agreement, and we desired to be as good as he was and declared the strike off temporarily and gave him an opportunity to reinstate those men that had been discharged.

Q. Were they reinstated? A. They were not.

Q. When did you first meet, as far as you can recall, a gentleman named Harry Orchard? A. I first met Mr. Orchard at a mass convention that was called by Mr. John C. Sullivan, President of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, on January 2, 3, and 4, 1904 . . . (the convention) was for the purpose of uniting the labor forces of the state politically as against the Peabody administration.

Q. Now, before that time, some time in November, did Harry Orchard come into your room,—or in December, "the first time you have ever seen him," and introduce himself and say his name was Harry Orchard and he had blown up the Vindicator mine and killed two men, Beck and McCormick, and had been promised $300, or some other fabulous sum—$500, and did you tell him it was a

(Continued on Page 6.)

THIRTY YEARS LATER

Only thirty years ago MacParland burst upon the horizon of the Labor Movement as a bright particular star. It was a star that was to "teach Labor its place." It was to bring "order into a disordered community" and place King Capital securely on his throne. The background to the star was a string of innocent workingmen strung up by the neck. The orchestration to the shining of the star was a flood of calumnies spread broadcast by the capitalist press against the Mollie Maguires. The heroic star of MacParland was boosted for all it was worth. To-day there is none so poor to do the star reverence. The speedily arrived at conclusion of the Haywood jury that Orchard's testimony was not to be believed is a blanket judgment that blankets forever the one time refulgent star of MacParland.

The judicial murder of the Mollie Maguires with the Pinkertonian MacParland as the deus ex machina in the performance;—the prompt acquittal of Haywood, the intended victim of a Mollie Maguire repetition, again with MacParland as the deus ex machina of the conspiracy,—these are landmarks in the history of the Labor Movement in America. Only thirty calendar years separate the two. In point of fact, centuries of progress are marked between the first occurrence and the last.

When Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone were kidnapped from Colorado, MacParland confidently predicted "Haywood will never leave the State of Idaho alive." The confidence of the prediction, on the one hand, its utter failure, on the other, tell a tale to cheer the most pessimistic. Haywood is vindicated, as no man ever was before; he is alive, a free and honored man, outside of Idaho, having left with head erect and re-entered his own State triumphantly. MacParland, on the contrary, together with the whole clique of which he was the active center in Idaho, remains there morally dead, moral corpses floating on the Stygian waters of capitalist society.

If thirty years can mark such a long step out of the barbarism of capitalism, who will dare deny that thirty years more, and the steps that human progress will have made, will have left capitalism behind, remembered only as a horrid nightmare, and the Socialist Republic reflecting the full majesty of a liberated and happy human kind?

ST. JOHN'S MEETINGS

HE IS GREETED BY LARGE, ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES.

Enemy of Mine-Owners' Association Reviews Western Labor Movement—Analyzes Craft Scabbery—Revolutionary Sentiment Provokes Thunders of Applause.

Chicago, Ill., July 30.—The Vincent St. John meeting in Chicago was a great success, both in point of enthusiasm and attendance. An eager crowd thronged Ulrich's Hall when Vincent St. John appeared on the platform at 2 P. M. July 28.

St. John reviewed the western labor movement, and particularly the part played by the I. W. W. therein. The A. F. of L. scabbery was next taken up and analyzed. The remarks on this point were received with thundering and enthusiastic applause from the audience. "There is no middle ground in the choice between revolutionary industrial unionism and antiquated reactionary craft unionism," said St. John. "One or the other must go."

Every one is highly pleased with the results of the meeting. St. John has gone to fill his dates in the East.

Cleveland, O., July 31.—One of the "inner circle" men, St. John of Goldfield, spoke here at Germania hall last evening. When chairman Paul Campbell introduced the little fellow to his audience, the intrepid fighter for correct labor principles was given a splendid ovation. The audience then lay back and many audible expressions of surprise were heard. Could it be that St. John was that quiet and unassuming looking fellow, who did not appear as though he would harm a fly.

Though hoarse, and speaking with difficulty at the beginning, the speaker made a fine address, scoring many good points for industrial unionism. The A. F. of L. was put on the grill and done to a rich brown. Quite a number of pure and simplers were present and if they did not learn the difference between the A. F. of L. and correct unionism, they are well-nigh hopeless.

Afterward, St. John met many of the members of the locals. His quiet and modest manner won him many friends, for it did not require a second look to assure any one that behind the quietness lay a world of determination.

Committee, Local 33,
Metal and Machine Workers.

The New York picnic of Saturday, August 3, arranged by the I. W. W. Headquarters' League, held at Doerrlinger's Park, One Hundred and Forty-seventh street and Southern Boulevard, turned out to be a huge success.

Vincent St. John, of Goldfield, Nev., the well-known I. W. W. organizer, took the platform, and was greeted with loud and ringing applause. He began by saying: "I believe that if a man of the working class does his duty by his class, he does no more than he should do. In doing his duty a member of the working class requires no eulogy."

He further told of the rapid growth of the Industrial Workers of the World. He explained how and why the I. W. W. was opposed to the A. F. of L. both in principle and in the plan of organization.

A greater success or more pleasant day could not have been anticipated.

COBALT DEBATE.

Crowd of 2,500 Enthuse for I. W. W. —Mine-Owners Applaud Emissary of Gomperism.

Cobalt, Ont., July 31.—Twenty-five hundred heard the debate on Socialism in Cobalt. Sam Gompers' dupe from New York attacked the principles of scientific Socialism with the old cries of "dividing up," "brain work," "beautiful dream," etc., but his attempt fell flat on the vast majority of the audience the only ones who appeared to be satisfied with his argument were the would-be reducers of wages in this district—the mine-owners.

Socialism was shown to be a system of producing goods for use, by the collective co-operative labor of the people, applied to the gigantic tools of production and distribution. It was shown that these tools are now owned by a few capitalists, but operated by the tool-less wage-workers, who are forced to sell themselves into wage-slavery for a mere existence.

The methods to bring about Socialism were then taken up. The functions of political parties, as well as the purposes of unionism were explained. The A. F. of L. was shown to be a prop of the capitalist system. The Industrial Workers of the World was shown to be the means for the enforcement of the will of the industrially organized working-class in mine mill and factory. It was shown that this system of industrial control can be put in effect the moment the workers have decided to take over the industries and operate them for themselves.

All in all the meeting was a grand success and Gompers' dupe would not accept a further debate on the principles of the A. F. of L. versus the principles of industrial unionism.

Cincinnati, O., August 2.—Vincent St. John, on Monday evening, July 29, at Cosmopolitan Hall, faced the largest and most enthusiastic audience that hall ever contained. It was simply jammed; the three aisles and the corridor leading to the hall were packed with wage slaves.

On every face was a smile of satisfaction, and every mind was full of but one thought, "Haywood is free." The suspense, the uncertainty, the mental tension of four long months was over.

They found St. John not an "orator," but a plain working man like themselves, who told of the wrongs their class had suffered in the West, of the bitter fight of determined resistance that class had put up against the Mine Owners' Association. He explained the new form of organization known as the I. W. W. He told them why the A. F. of L. was the willing tool of the capitalist, not only in the west, but in the north and south and east as well. He told them why the A. F. of L. was obsolete, as an agency through which the workers might better their conditions.

St. John made plain to his monster audience the fact that the workers must unite upon both the economic and political fields, if they would wrest from the capitalist class the tools of production. And when he wound up by telling them that Haywood's acquittal was purely and simply a victory for every member of the working class, that great audience went wild. They cheered, and clapped, and whistled for almost five minutes and when his speech was finished they stormed the stage.

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BELL BUOYS

WARNING WORKERS OFF REEFS OF CAPITALIST DELUSION.

Bryan's Prompt Discovery—Proposed Starter For John D.—A. F. of L. Reaction—Passing of Patriotism—Capitalism Everywhere the Same—Business Wants Grandeur Even in Crime.

After eighteen months William Jennings Bryan discovered that Wm. D. Haywood was "the victim of a conspiracy." It is remarkable how the discoveries some persons make are governed by the direction the cat jumps in.

When John D., of Standard Oil fame, heard of the $29,000,000 fine levied against him, he stuck the message in his pocket and calmly went on golfing. If the proposition of ex-Federal Judge Baldwin, to put millionaire law breakers into jail instead of fining them had been acted upon by Judge Landis, Rockefeller would have ridden further on his wheel than to the next putting green. If the message had been "The working class have assumed organized control of your plants and every other plant in the country!" who can say how far he would not have ridden?

With 8,000 immigrants pouring into New York in one day, over half of them steerage passengers, as occurred last Saturday, the cry will soon be heard in A. F. of L. quarters against "foreign labor." Several strikes were called by A. F. of L. unions last spring against the introduction of improved machinery. With the Industrial revolution once accomplished, and the workers in possession of the tools of production, neither influxes of "foreigners," nor improved machinery will agitate them. There will be work enough for all; and all who are willing to do it will be welcomed. Many hands make light labor.

Kaiser Wilhelm is no doubt the foremost patriot of Germany to-day, and Czar Nicholas the greatest patriot of Russia. Time was when the national bond was so strong that an alliance with any foreigner against any of the citizens of one's own country was an unpardonable breach of even moderate and ordinary patriotism—yea, it was treason. It is now announced that Kaiser and Czar, these leading examples of decadent patriotism, will meet during the present month presumably to enter into a compact to secure the assistance of each other in the suppression of the liberty of speech and the press of their respective subjects. The loyalty of all the people in a nation to each other as against all foreigners has given way to a new alignment—the ruling classes of all countries leagued against the international proletariat.

That the capitalist world is one city is again proven by Vincent St. John's experience in Newark, N. J., on the 2nd inst. In Idaho and Nevada St. John has time after time been jailed by the minions of the Western mine owners to keep him from exercising his matchless organizing ability; in Newark hardly had he opened his address when the blue coats were on hand to break up the meeting. The attempt only served to increase the throng of his auditors; so also in the West, the persecution waged against him has but added to his power and his value to the movement.

There is a certain nobility of crime, a certain grandeur of conception and execution, which sometimes rouses the sentiment of admiration along with that of abhorrence for the act. That the capitalist class fails even in this, is illustrated by the news that in Indianapolis the Standard Oil, masive as it is, is cheating its retail, house to house, customers of from one to two pints of oil on the gallon. Such pettiness begets only disgust.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press is running the following advertisement:

"PERSONAL.

"To Whom It May Concern—Whereas, I have been repeatedly attacked by men who claim to be union machinists; and, whereas, I am a German soldier, who cannot be prevented from exercising his right as a man and a human being to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; therefore, take ye notice, that I am here to stay, and that anybody who calls me scab or molests me does so at his peril. Fritz Nubel, employed at St. Paul Machine Works, residence 358 Aurora avenue."

All the Minnesota capitalist papers are talking much these days about guarding "individual liberty." A scab may parade as a "soldier" and blazon his challenge to the world, daring any to call him "scab" at their peril. A union man may be called "agitator," "incendiary"—even "undesirable citizen," by the capitalist press and the scabs and the "foremost men of the nation"; but he dare not think of demanding protection in defending himself. Nay, on the contrary, he may be thrown in prison or run out of town though his behavior has been far within his legal rights. When done by a scab who has sold his manhood to the capitalist class, anything and everything is defended as "individual liberty." For the representative of the working class, there is no such thing as "individual liberty" under capitalist rule.

BRIDGEPORT STRIKE

I. W. W. IRON WORKERS' COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT.

Call Upon All Metal and Machinery Workers and Other Workingmen Elsewhere, to Come to Their Assistance in Present Struggle with Bosses —The Strikers' Demands.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 30.—The striking I. W. W. iron and steel workers at the plant of the American Tube and Stamping Company here, have issued a statement of their case, which reads, in part, as follows:

To the citizens of Bridgeport, and all workers in the metal and machinery and other industries in this city and elsewhere.

Greeting:—

The employes of the A. T. & S. Co. recently joined Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union, L. U. 113, I. W. W., and we hoped to gain a slight advance in wages without having to resort to a strike. The A. T. & S. Co., however, were evidently intent upon heading off any such effort, and on July 15, proceeded to attempt to play the day shift against the night shift by refusing to continue the system of alternating shifts whereby each shift worked one month days then one month nights. The company apparently hoped that the day men of that time would be treacherous enough to accept a virtual bribe of continuous day work, and refuse to stand with the night men in the demand for the alternating shifts which all considered a fair system.

The meanness of the game aroused the men who, being merely honest workers, possessed more of the spirit of fair play than their profit-seeking employers could understand. A joint meeting of both shifts was at once called, at which it was unanimously decided to stand together and not only demand the continuance of the alternating shifts but also the above-mentioned slight increase in wages which we had intended to seek and had hoped to obtain without a strike. Our demands, however were refused, and a strike became unavoidable.

Now, friends and fellow-workers everywhere, we ask you to support us morally and financially in our struggle with this grasping concern. The insulting offer of the "philanthropic" Mr. Wilmot to give alms to the clergy for distribution to our children, we spurn as men should, even as the priests have already spurned it. We desire the support of all honest citizens, and, will accept not only additions to our strike fund, but also donations of foodstuffs or clothing which, if sent to the Relief Committee, Ciglar's Hall, corner Spruce street and Hancock avenue, will be duly acknowledged. A strict accounting is being kept of all financial matters so that a proper statement can be compiled when the strike is over—and won. Organizations and individuals forwarding money are requested to send it to

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THE MURDER OF DR. JOLOS

SECRET DOINGS OF BLACK HUNDREDS, AND ATTEMPT TO BLAME RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

Translated for The People by Jennie D. Carliph.

[Special to the "Warheit" from Gregory Gershuni.]

My friends:—

I herewith send you corrected copy of a paper in which are revealed the doings of the "Sause (sa-use) Russkavo Naroda." In Russia this will appear as soon as our investigating commission is through with their investigations. By the time this copy reaches you this will have been published here; so you may print it as soon as you receive it.

You see we do not hide the sores of the Revolution is organized, all the knowledge of which chanced to come into our hands, we allow the widest publicity, although we were in a position to keep it in the dark if we had wished.

The bourgeois press will doubtlessly shoot fire at the Revolution. In truth, however, the Revolution has nothing to do with it. On the contrary, the more the Revolution is organized, all the more shall we be safe from such tragedies.

Regards to all my friends.

G. Gershuni.

THE MURDER OF DR. JOLOS.

Frightful! Such is the impression of this immense tragedy. Does history know of such another fearfully immense, terrible provocateur plan as this one, which was set on foot and carried through by the "Union of the Russian People" (Sause Russkavo Naroda.)? So incredible, so unheard of, so low, impudent and terrible is the murderous plan of this crime that it gives the impression of an impossibility from an imaginary barbarism. And here is the reason why three weeks after the Black Hundred machination was suddenly discovered by the Central Committee of the Party, we are now for the first time in a position to come forth with the revelation. The seeming impossibility of the whole tragic occurrence demanded a thorough, many-sided and all around investigation. Now we are prepared to communicate, not only the stories of many participants and of victims of this provocation, but also the certain and thoroughly investigated facts.

On the 28th of May there appeared in St. Petersburg, in a place where the young revolutionists usually gather, a young man who inquired if it would not be possible to point him out some one of the Socialist Revolutionists who was connected with the party. The sorrowful face of the young man, his persistency in desiring to see such a one and the cautious tone with which he asked it inspired confidence; and, notwithstanding his ignorance of the parole (secret pass-word) of the party, he was taken to an active member of the party.

"It is I who have murdered with bombs him who was found by the Irinovsky Railroad: I am the murderer of Jolos," immediately declared the young man.

It was thought that he was of unbalanced mind; and he was at once asked as to what he wished. "I must relate everything to the party. . . I am Dr. Jolos's assassin. . . . The party shall judge me. . . . I will submit to the judgment of the party. Deal with me as you think just. . . ."

On closer questioning it was brought out that he really knew something that had not been yet published about the mutilated body of the murdered, unknown, near the Irinov Railroad. The young man gradually gained more confidence; meanwhile he was given a hiding place, and it was decided to question him thoroughly the next morning and to find out all about him. On his way to his lodgings he calmed down and said to his companion: "Tell me, will I be killed? Has the party issued a verdict? Am I now being taken to the execution?" "What are you talking about? What are you getting into your head? Calm yourself," answered his companion. "Your assurance is in vain. Do not hide the truth from me. I know what I deserve. I have done such a terrible deed—murdered Dr. Jolos! I know what my punishment must be for such an awful deed; I deserve but death! And if the party refuses to convict me I shall do it myself, I will make an end of myself."

When he was finally convinced that the party had no intention of killing him and that he need not kill himself; and that all that was asked of him was an exact explanation of the whole story, the young man produced his Browning revolver and turned it over to his companion, saying: "So, then, just now I do not need it. Let it be in your keeping."

After long talks with him, after questioning others and after a thorough investigation and information, the following story was brought out:

In 1904-05, on Tillman's Zavod, St. Petersburg, a workingman who participated in the labor movement—let us call him Ivanov—became intimately acquainted with a blacksmith of the same estate, a certain Alexander Kazantsev,

In December, 1905, Ivanov was arrested, was sent to Siberia, escaped, and in 1906 he was living in Petersburg as an outlaw. Here, again, Kazantsev found him out—in what way is a mystery. Kazantsev then proposed that Ivanov go to Moscow and become some kind of a supervisor in a smithy, which he, Kazantsev supposedly had opened there.

On further discussion and association Kazantsov became more and more intimate and began to question Ivanov as to what party he belonged, and so on. Seeing that Ivanov was reluctant, Kazantsev said to him: "You need not answer if you do not wish to. I know you are a Social Democrat, and I will tell you that I am a Maximalist and a member of that party."

At the next meeting Kazantsev told Ivanov that the "party" had decided to kill a certain count; and Kazantsev proposed that Ivanov take part in this affair. He also suggested that Ivanov get some other suitable comrades to assist. On Ivanov's inquiring as to where this order of the party was to be found, Kazantsev promised him to bring him personally this decision. Ivanov talked the matter over with a friend of his whom we will call Fedorov (a young workingman who several years ago transported arms for the St. Petersburg revolutionists). This was the young man who had appeared and surrendered himself to the party after being haunted by his deed Fedorov explained to Ivanov that he would wish to become personally acquainted with Kazantsev. Ivanov introduced them and they all arranged to meet at three p. m. the next day for further arrangements.

At one o'clock the next day, Ivanov was arrested on the street, at the place appointed for further consideration with Fedorov. At 3 o'clock, Kazantsev alone appeared and he made the suggestion that the count be killed, as this plan had already been agreed to and worked out by Ivanov. When it was found that Ivanov had been arrested Kazantsev said to Fedorov: "Oh, yes, his comrades told me about it; but you need not worry; you'll see, we'll do it. We'll then have money and will try to get Ivanov out. We do it in a very plain way. We revolutionists are very clever at it, but it has to be done as quickly as possible." The plan, as explained by Kazantsev, was as follows: A certain count had betrayed the "party." He had given out information of many comrades and they were then all imprisoned for the conspiracy of the "Fonarny Pereuloc." The party had sent him many letters demanding that he assist in freeing those comrades; but he had refused to obey the commands of the party. Therefore the party had decided to kill him. It was necessary to carry the plan out that Saturday and right there, in the middle of the arrangement Ivanov had been arrested.

Bombs in Count Witte's Chimney.

Kazantsev then inquired of Fedorov if the latter did not know of some good comrade, "one who could be depended upon," in place of Ivanov. Such a comrae was found from among the revolutionary workingmen. Kazantsev persuaded him to take part in killing the "traitorous Count." And they set to work in Kazantsev's room, making bombs.

One morning, about 7 o'clock, they went to Lidlov's estate; they climbed upon Lidlov's barn and thence onto a ladder which was there in readiness. They reached the roof of Count Witte's wash-house, thence they proceeded to the roof of Witte's dwelling. Before that, Kazantsev showed them how the job must be done, by lowering the bombs in the two chimneys upon ropes. They lowered in those chimneys two bombs weighing 12 pounds each (boxes with clock-work) set to blow up at 9 o'clock.

When the work was finished the two—Fedorov and the other—climbed down again, passed through Lidlov's court, thence to Kameno-Ostrovsky. In the yard they met Kazantsev, who wanted to know just how everything was done, and then they arranged to meet again at 1 o'clock in the same room, after which they parted, leaving Kazantsev to await the explosion.

About 1 o'clock Kazantsev came to the place and informed them that he had waited until 12 and that there had been no explosion. He then began to shower reproaches upon them, saying that they evidently had neglected to do just as he had told them to; and demanded that they finish the job, or "the party will be very much displeased." And this is how the affair can be mended, he explained: "Two large pieces of iron about 10 or 15 pounds each must be lowered on the bombs after which the bombs will explode."

Fedorov and his comrade agreed to carry out the wish of the "party", and the next morning they went to explode the bombs, both of them laden with heavy irons. They arranged to meet Kazantsev near the Troitsky Bridge. His residence was on the corner of "Bolshoi and Maloi Dworanskoi," room No. 50, in Petersburg. Near the Troitsky Bridge Kazantsev could not be found.

A little later they heard on the street that bombs had been found in Count Witte's house. They cast away the irons and disappeared.

When they again met Kazantsev he told them that the bombs were discovered, and that now threatening letters must be sent to the count demanding of him money. These letters were finally manufactured in the residence of a lackey employed by the director of a bank, according to Kazantsev's explanation about him. (This lackey plays an important role in the organizing of the Black Hundred.) The details of these manufactured letters could never be found out as Kazantsev would himself post them. So it remains uncertain as to whether Kazantsev did this in order that everything appear mysterious, or whether he really sent those letters.

Later Kazantsev informed them that he must leave the city, and then he communicated to them that they should wait for further orders from him. A long time passed and nothing was heard of him. One Sunday Kazantsev again looked up Fedorov in Petersburg and induced him to go to Moscow about a "very important matter." Fedorov agreed.

They went to Moscow, where they were taken to Kazantsev's apartments, No. 36 Grusinsky street, room 4. Very confidentially Kazantsev told Fedorov that he lived there under the name of Kazimir Ivanovitch Oleiko because he was an outlaw. His apartments were very beautifully furnished, and here arrangements were entered into regarding the new "undertaking." It consisted in this: Some one in the "party" had turned traitor; he had taken away 80 thousand rubles of expropriated money. The "party" on that account condemned him to death. A Jew was keeping the money in hiding somewhere; but as soon as the traitor was killed, the Jew would get frightened and return the money to the "party."

The name of the marked victim Kazantsev did not disclose; he merely pointed out that the victim resided on the corner of Spiridonova and Brann streets and that he worked in the editorial department of the newspaper "Russkiya Viedomosti." The further occurrences we are giving here word for word, as Fedorov told of them:

Here is the account: "I agreed, and together with Kazantsev began to spy upon that person. Kazantsev pointed out some thoroughfare where the doomed could be gotten rid of. The unlucky day arrived. Kanzantsev and I proceeded to spy on that man. We began at the office of the 'Russkiya Viedomosti.' A moment before the unlucky minute Kazantsev called me into a beer saloon. From there,' he said, 'it is easy to watch.' I went in with him. I must tell the truth that here something came over me that told me that things were not quite so smooth here, and so I did nothing toward spying on the doomed man. But Kazantsev watched very closely. When the man finally reached the saloon where Kazantsev and I were sitting my companion pointed him out to me, and we left the saloon. I followed the man, overtook him on the corner of Spiridonova and Nikitskaya streets, and stopped at the thoroughfare in a quarter of the entrance looking out on the street. When the man approached the house I turned upon him and shot, at about a distance of five feet. I aimed at the chest, but, as I afterwards learned from the papers, the bullets struck him in the face. Four shots fired, I ran through the yard to Bolshaya Nikitskaya street, mounted the first vehicle and drove off.

We had decided to meet near Tverskaya Zastava, but I did not go there, and went, instead, directly to Kazantsev's apartments.

Like Judas, Kazantsev fell on my neck, kissing me. Impatiently I awaited the evening papers. I bought a paper and read with great agitation that I was the assassin of Jolos, the deputy of the first Duma. What I lived through in that moment I cannot describe.

Kazantsev Gets His Punishment.

"I cannot explain," continued Fedorov, "what I lived through in that moment when I got to know that I was the murderer of Jolos. Kazantsev tried to persuade me that the affair was of no importance; that it would only serve to cast suspicion upon the adherents of the Black Hundred. And the thought flashed! through my mind: 'My God, then it means that I—I must be one of the Black Hundred.!' And here I became suspicious that Kazantsev belonged to the Black Hundred; but I had no facts to prove it.

"I then began to insist that he acquaint me with his party. He kept on postponing it, until at last I could hide my suspicions no longer and became more persistent. 'Why don't you conduct yourself as befits a party member?' I questioned him, 'you never read even a pamphlet, your language is vulgar and unbecoming a class-conscious workingman.' His answer was: 'This is our program: to keep ourselves most secretly; and in order that we do not attract suspicion, to assume an attitude as one of the Black Hundred.' 'Yes, but among your own comrades,' I insisted. 'Well,' he said, 'the party does not know us well enough, and so cannot have much confidence in us, since we did not deserve it yet.' I decided to wait until I could get some more out of him, since I had no sure proof, and it was impossible to discover everything at once."

And Fedorov used all his ability to find out who Kazantsev really was. He went to Petersburg, then to Moscow, and Kazantsev made him new propositions to murder. Fedorov confided his suspicions to his comrade and asked his assistance in finding out what sort of a bird Kazantsev was. From his comrade Fedorov learned that Kazantsev had marked out a new "undertaking", which he was supposed to carry through. The "undertaking" consisted in killing Dr. A. A. Belsky, the superintendent of the largest hospital. Fedorov convinced his comrade that he dare not lay a hand on Belsky, and they decided to delay the matter under various excuses and meanwhile find out what Kazantsev was.

Fedorov asked a friend to find out for him what sort of a person Dr Belsky was, as Kazantsev was trying to make them believe that Belsky was a dangerous excuses and meanwhile find out dred. That friend discovered just the reverse—that Belsky was at one time arrested as a Socialist Revolutionary. Fedorov questioned Kazantsev as to the reason why the "party" had to count Belsky as belonging to the Black Hundred. Kazantsev then related that once at a convention of the Black Hundred he had discovered that Dr. Belsky was the most dangerous of the Black Hundred—one of the "True Russians." Upon the question as to how he came to be present at a convention of the Black Hundred, Kazantsev replied that he was taken there by Count Buksgevden, for whom he worked as supervisor, and that he went for the purpose of spying on the Black Hundred.

Fedorov now sought to rescue Dr. Belsky from the nefarious plans of Kazantsev. He invented various reasons for delaying the execution of the plot, and meanwhile he met Ivanov once more. Fedorov told Ivanov everything, and they both undertook to find out Kazantsev's real role. Once, as they were sitting in Kazantsev's room, Fedorov unintentionally pulled open a chest, and there found, to their amazement, packs of programs of the Black Hundred, emblems of the "Union of the True Russians" and other similar articles. Now they had ample proof that Kazantsev was really one of the Black Hundred. They decided to lure him to Petersburg, and there disclose the entire secret organization of the "True Russians."

As it happened, they soon found an oportunity. Kazantsev himself made the proposition that they go with him to Petersburg. Arrived there, he told them that the "party" had resolved to make an attempt upon the person of Count Witte. The plan was to throw bombs from the hotel opposite the Count's residence, when Witte would drive to the Gosudarstvenny Soviet. They arranged that Kazantsev should bring the bombs to a place near the Irinov Railroad.

It was Ivanov's plan not to kill Kazantsev, but rather to seize all the reserve ammunition of the Black Hundred. Fedorov, however, could not endure it any longer and insisted that he pay Kazantsev with death. "Too long did he drink my blood! I must kill him, and afterwards tell everything openly to the world."

The 27th of May they met by appointment. Kazantsev brought the bomb. Fedorov was alone with him. He watched for a suitable moment and then struck Kazantsev on the neck with a sword, and Kazantsev fell, bleeding. Fedorov tried to get some papers from Kazantsev but the latter, however, began throwing himself about. Fedorov then lost himself and struck him again and again, until the head was almost severed from the body.

Returning to Petersburg, Fedorov sought to become familiar with party workers, in order to bring to light everything he knew. He suggested that he be delivered to the authorities, so that everything come out before the public. He declared himself ready to submit to whatever punishment might be imposed upon him.

Thus is this story, thus is the terror, which appears like a horrible dream. On account of Kazantsev being assassinated, it is difficult to find out all the dark doings of the Black Hundred. We must remember, too, that the deeds of the organization of the "True Russian People," whose protector now is Czar Nicholas II himself, the government officials will not divulge. The guiding spirit and protector of Kazantsev was Count Buksgevden, who is supervisor of the Moscow Governor-General's affairs. Kazantzev was directly connected with the Moscow division. Count Buksgevden himself participated in many of the talks with Fedorov and others. It appears that a whole string of personages are implicated in it, the names of whom we shall soon disclose.

YOUNGSTOWN I.W.W.

Craft Scabbery Brings About Downfall of A. F. of L. Carpenters' Union.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Agitation in Youngstown is going apace just now. We are holding open-air meetings weekly, and they are well attended. The membership of the I. W. W. is swelling as a result. We are taking in new members weekly at our regular meetings held on Tuesday evenings. By fall, we expect to have a good sized organization in this fakir-ridden city. The agitation that was carried on here last year is now bearing fruit, as it should do. We showed, while the tinners and slaters were on strike last spring, that the I. W. W. is the only kind of organization that stands for the interests of the working class. All the capitalists and all their available labor fakirs pooled their interests to no avail. All the powers were pitted agains the 76 men in the Haywood Local 21, I. W. W. Labor fakirs were sent by the A. F. of L. to nip industrial unionism in the bud; and then we showed the working class that all that could be done against the I. W. W. would act as boomerang against the capitalists.

While the strike of the I. W. W. was on, there was also a strike of the structural iron workers going on, and the carpenters were scabbing on their own sister union. We called the attention of the iron workers to the scabby acts of the carpenters, and we had the pleasure of seeing Samuel's dupes working under police protection while scabbing on the structural iron workers, which is also an A. F. of L. union. Now those very same carpenters are yelling to get the support of all the trades in the city. They asked that the Building Trades League be called together, as they, the carpenters, are willing to go into it now. But they are getting it in the neck; as the painters and plasterers, and in fact all the building trades joined last year, and asked those carpenters to come in, but they refused. The carpenters at that time had a contract with the masters' and could not break their contract. Their argument then was: "If we join the Building Trades League, we might be involved in a strike. Anyway the carpenters have 600 members and are all organized. We can fight our own battles. You fellows build up your own craft organizations and you can do as we are doing, fight your own battles." Now they squeal. The big bosses are all for the open shop. The cockroach bosses signed the scale, but the big fellows, who have the material, will not furnish lumber to a cockroach boss if he hire "union" carpenters. I might add that in two cases the men getting the buildings put up signed the scale, but their boss enforced the "open shop" just the same. For the first few weeks the situation looked good for the carpenters, and their fools of leaders would blow about how soon those bosses would find out that they were up against the Carpenters' Union and that they could not monkey with the carpenters. But now all is up. Their boast and bluff was called, and the men are now breaking away and leaving their fakirs. In fact the men are denouncing their former "leaders," and the honest ones joining the I. W. W.

At every meeting we show up the impotency of craft unionism, and the visionariness of its leaders. The rank and file are getting wise to the scheming of their misleaders. We hope soon to see Youngstown the banner I. W. W. city in Ohio. I will keep tab on things, and keep the readers of The People informed from time to time of the happenings in and round this city.

E. R. M.

Youngstown, Ohio, July 25.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

THREE HUNDRED THIRTY SEVEN AND A HALF DOLLARS THE MAGNIFICENT YEARLY WAGE OF THE WORKER THEREIN—FAT PROSPERITY OF THE MILL OWNERS.

Washington, July 6.—The Bureau of the Census made public yesterday a new Census Bulletin, No. 74, on the textile industry, including all its important branches. The average wages are shown to be $337½.

Textiles and allied industries, a Census group which includes the manufacture of clothing as well as the textile industries proper, ranks third among the groups of industries in value of products, and is far in excess of any other group in number of wage-earners.

Combined Textiles.

There were, in 1905, 4,563 establishments, with a combined capital of $1,343,324,605, engaged in the textile industries proper, distributed as follows: Cotton goods, 1,077; cotton small wares, 77; hosiery and knit goods, 1,079; wool manufactures, 1,213; silk and silk goods, 624; flax, hemp, and jute products, 133; dyeing and finishing textiles, 360. The total number of establishments shows a net increase of 251 since the last census. The salaried officials, clerks, etc., employed numbered 24,116, and the average number of wage-earners was 739,239. Salaries and wages paid were $32,496,560 and $249,367,277, respectively, or an average yearly wage of $337½. The cotton industry is concentrated for the most part in southern New England, and in the states of Pensylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; the wool industry and knit goods in southern New England, New York, and Pennsylvania; and the silk manufacture in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut.

The United States ranks second in cotton manufactures, as measured by the number of cotton spindles; either third or fourth in wool manufacture; and, in silk manufactures, second to none of the countries for which the statistics of raw silk consumption are available as a standard for determining the magnitude of their silk manufacture.

Cotton Manufactures.

Establishments engaged in cotton manufactures, not including cotton small wares, numbered 1,077 in 1905. The most important fact regarding the industry during the five years is its continued growth in the Southern states. Five hundred and fifty of the 1,077 establishments, or, to use a more accurate index of the industry's prosperity 17,508,749 of the 23,155,163 producing spindles in the country were in this section. Nevertheless New England has a long lead over the South, and the spindle capacity of Massachusetts alone is greater than that of all the Southern states combined.

The capital employed in cotton goods increased from $460,842,772 in 1900 to $605,100,164 in 1905, or 31.3 per cent.; the greatest increase was in the capital invested in machinery, etc.

The average number of wage-earners in cotton goods establishments was 310,458, a net increase of 12,529. The prolonged labor struggle in Fall River in 1904, caused a falling off of nearly 4 per cent. in the New England states; and in the country at large the rate of increase was low, probably on account of the employment of more efficient help and improved machinery. In all divisions except the South there was a diminution in the number of children employed, and in that section the increase was only 3,133 out of a total gain in those states of 22,616. There is a slow but steady displacement of women by men, resulting from the increasing speed of machinery and the requirement that one hand shall tend a greater number of machines. Slightly more than one-half of all the wage-earners in the cotton mills of the country are spinners and weavers. There were 4,866 mule spinners—almost exclusively men, and about three-fourths of them in the New England factories—and 55,488 frame spinners, of whom 10,709 were men, 25,701 women, and 19,078 children. The total number of weavers was 98,807, about 55 per cent. of whom were in New England mills and more than 33 per cent. in southern mills.

Hosiery and Knit Goods.

The hosiery and knit goods industry in this country is one of the most rapidly growing branches of the textile industry and has now become one of its most important branches. The number of mills was 1,079 in 1905, as compared with 921 in 1900; the capital invested, $106,663,531; the average number of wage-earners, 103,715; wages, $31,536,024; the cost of materials used, $76,593,782; and the value of products, $136,558,139. There have been increases since 1900 as follows: Capital, 30.3 per cent.; wage-earners, 24.4 per cent.; wages, 29.5 per cent.; cost of materials used, 50 per cent.; and value of products, 43 per cent. More than three-fifths of the total number of establishments are still located in the 5 Middle states, 132 in the New England states, 119 in the Southern states, and 161 in the Western states. So far as the industry has developed in the South and West the manufacture is almost exclusively of hosiery.

Wool Manufactures.

The period intervening between the censuses of 1900 and 1905 was an unusually prosperous season for the manufacturer in the industries which use wool as chief raw material, namely: Woolen goods; worsted goods; carpets and rugs, other than rag; felt goods; and wool hats. The 1,213 establishments engaged in wool manufacture in 1905 were distributed thus: Woolen goods, 792; worsted goods, 226; carpets and rugs, 139; felt goods, 39; and wool hats, 17. The total capital invested was $370,861,691. There was an increase in every industry except wool hat manufacture, where there was a decrease of 19.7 per cent. The average number of wage-earners in the several industries was 179,976. Materials used in the wool manufacture cost $242,561,096.

The total value of products, $380,934,003, is made up of the output of woolen mills, $142,196,658; of worsted goods factories, $165,745,052; of carpet and rug factories, $61,586,433; of felt goods factories, $8,948,594; and of wool hat factories, $2,457,266. The industry last mentioned shows a decrease of 31.6 per cent., but all the others had gains varying from 20.1 per cent. (woolen goods) to 38.5 per cent. (felt goods).

Massachusetts held first rank in the total value of products of all branches, and in value of worsted goods and woolen goods; Pennsylvania was first in the manufacture of felt goods and wool hats The cities of Philadelphia, Pa., Lawrence, Mass., and Providence, R. I., are still the leading centers of wool manufacture.

Felt Goods.

Felt goods made in felt mills had a total value of $8,293,093 in 1905, an advance of $3,008,019 since 1900. Among such goods were felt cloth, endless belts, boot and shoe linings, hair felting, and trimming and lining felts. Establishments manufacturing wool hats show a decrease in that product from 811,425 dozens, valued at $3,161,361 in 1900 to 446,121 dozens, valued at $2,290,070, in 1905.

In the felt hat industry, formerly designated "fur hats," there were 216 establishments as compared with 171 in 1900, having a capital of $23,258,104, an increase of 39.3 per cent., and products valued at $36,629,353, an increase of 31.7 per cent. The cost of materials used increased from $13,513,668 to $15,975,206, or 18.2 per cent.

Shoddy.

The manufacture of shoddy as chief product was carried on by 97 establishments in 1905, as compared with 105 in 1900, having a combined capital of $5,804,164, 10.1 per cent. more than the investment of 1900. The average number of wage-earners employed was 2,089, and the total wages $834,822. The cost of materials used was $6,055,731, 24.2 per cent. more than in 1900, and the value of products $8,406,425, 24.9 per cent. more than in 1900. The kinds and quantities of products in 1905 were: Shoddy and mungo, 54,401,295 pounds; wool extract, 6,375,768 pounds; flocks, 2,968,203 pounds, and yarn and waste, 44,541 pounds.

Silk Manufactures.

There were 624 silk mills in 1905, 29.2 per cent. more than in 1900, and their capital was $109,556,621, an increase of 35.1 per cent. The average number of wage-earners employed and the total wages were, respectively, 79,601, 21.7 per cent. more than in 1900, and $26,767,943, 27.6 per cent. more than in 1900. The cost of materials used was $75,861,188, and the value of products, $133,288,072. Exclusive of duplications, the cost of materials was $59,460,597 in 1905 and $50,566,398 in 1900, and the net value of products, $118,533,560 in 1905 and $92,451,212 in 1900.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey are the principal silk manufacturing states. Silk weaving is carried on more largely in New Jersey than in Pennsylvania, but the latter does more silk spinning. The leading silk manufacturing counties of New Jersey are Passaic, Hudson, Warren, and Morris.

During the five-year period the proportion of men and children employed decreased, while there was a gain in the proportion of women. Included among the men wage-earners were 15,942 weavers and 11,095 spinners, winders, warpers, etc.; among the women were 16,555 weavers and 28,6[illegible] spinners, winders, warpers, etc.; and among the children wage-earners were 492 weavers and 6,874 spinners, winders, warpers, etc.

Flax, Hemp, and Jute Products.

There were in all only 133 establish-

(Continued on page 3.)

RICHARDSON'S MASTERLY ARGUMENT

THRILLING SUMMING UP SPEECH OF ATTORNEY FOR HAYWOOD DEFENSE ON JULY 22—FLIMSY AND PERJURED TESTIMONY OF PROSECUTION TORN TO TATTERS BY HIS MATCHLESS ELOQUENCE.

Mr. Richardson—May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury, the events which resulted in the death of ex-Governor Steunenberg on December 30, 1905, passed consternation over the entire civilized world. It had been Governor Steunenberg's fortune while governor of this state to be called upon to stand in the fore-front of a labor controversy which occurred in the northern part of the state. Perhaps the situation demanded of him all that he did. I don't know about that, and I am not going to discuss it. Perhaps in handling that situation Governor Steunenberg took such an advanced ground from anything that had ever occurred before in the United States of America that he received the condemnation of large numbers of the people of the United States. One thing is certain, that it gave rise to an endless amount of discussion throughout the entire United States if not throughout the entire civilized world. For the first time in the history of America the military bull-pen was established in the administration of what were practically civil affairs. For the first time in the history of America men were deprived of their liberty, with perhaps just cause, but without due, or any process of law, and so the changes rang throughout the entire country from one end of it to the other, with condemnation on the one side and praise on the other for the course which he took. Just according to the way you viewed the situation at that time, just so the comment was made by those who were interested in it; and so it was when this event occurred on December 30 of 1905, that there was at once started in the press of this country a statement that that death had doubtless resulted—that that dastardly deed had been committed as a direct result of the conditions which prevailed in the Coeur d'Alene district in 1899.

I suppose probably that everybody's mind was directed to this general situation. I suppose perhaps that ninety-nine one-hundredths of our people believed that some relation existed between the Coeur d'Alene troubles of 1899 and the bomb which caused the death of Governor Steunenberg in 1905. The conditions had been such that the miners of America, in the metaliferous mining regions, had formed a union for the better protection of themselves, for the securing of shorter hours of labor, for the maintenance of a higher scale of wages, and out of it all occurred this trouble which arose in 1899.

When this event occurred the whole country was divided into hostile camps with respect to the occurrence,—those who were sympathizers with union labor and those who were sympathizers with the mine owners. Some of them deplored, and some denounced the deed which occurred, and some of them, gentlemen of the jury, attempted to justify it, but there is no justification for it. We of the defense say that with everybody else. No right-minded person will assume to justify the deed by which Governor Steunenberg lost his life at the hands of a dynamiter.

This situation being in existence, a new discussion came about—a new discussion became rampant all over the country, and this time everybody from everywhere participated in it. One side immediately denounced the Western Federation of Miners and demanded the punishment of every one of them, and the annihilation of the organization. Another side said that probably some member of the Western Federation of Miners was responsible for it and was anxious to find out who it was. Another side declared that some man who had been in the bull pen or had been deported in the Coeur d'Alene district in 1899—some one who had a grievance, had nursed that grievance until it became mania, and at his hands and his alone, the dastardly deed was done. While those engaged in the management and ownership of mines as readily denounced the entire Federation and the leaders of it whom they had been after for years on account of the industrial warfare which had been waged. So general did those discussions become that after the arrests were made in this case we find even the President of the Republic taking a hand in the controversy and deciding in advance as to the desirability or undesirability of certain citizens of the United States, including the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners. From the President in the White House to the humblest reader of a newspaper in the wilds of Oregon or in the woods of Maine this discussion took place and each one, or nearly every one, came to have some opinion, more or less pronounced upon the responsibility for the deed. That is the general situation which confronted us at the time that the original arrest was made for the killing of Governor Steunenberg.

In this case there never has been any doubt as to who was responsible for the actual commission of the deed. There has never been any trial for the one who actually committed the deed. That man was caught almost redhanded in the act, and later on I shall discuss his movements so as to see whether or not it throws some light upon the general situation. After he was arrested there came to the State of Idaho a certain member of the Pinkerton organization, who, after a short conference with this man Orchard, announced to the world that he had a confession from him involving the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners. It had been stated broadcast in the newspapers from the first day of January—aye, I think, from December 31, the day after this event occurred, that the Western Federation of Miners was probably responsible for this occurrence. The ground was prepared, the seed was sown for the advent of this Pinkerton detective, and the moment that this confession was announced to the world—but not the contents of the confession—the world became divided into camps containing pronounced opinions, in each camp, upon the guilt or innocence—not of the man who did the deed, but of those who were claimed by himself and by this agency which was back of him, to be responsible for it. Arrests were made under peculiar circumstances which will be detailed to you at some length before I get through, and in the meantime the controversy waxed hot. Newspaper after newspaper, that depended upon the capitalistic classes of our citizens for their support, discussed the case and formed themselves into a class in denouncing the Western Federation of Miners with a zeal that knew no bounds; and another class espoused the cause of those arrested, and in equally intemperate language, upon the other side, declared the innocence of the accused of the commission of any crime whatsoever. Neither one of them knew, and could not know, anything about the matter at all because all of the evidence was secreted, and guarded, was kept entirely secret, except surmises and suspicions until the time it has been laid before this jury.

Taking up then the orderly course of my remarks as indicated, I want to call your attention to the fact that this case depends entirely upon the evidence of the prosecuting witness, Harry Orchard. Without Harry Orchard's testimony, it will be conceded upon all hands that there is no case against Mr. Haywood or anybody else—neither Mr. Simpkins nor any man connected with the Western Federation of Miners nor with any institution. Harry Orchard comes before you under a statute of this state which limits the consideration of his testimony, and I propose to take that statute up and discuss it with you because it will be embodied in the court's instructions.

The history of mankind has developed the fact that he who is on trial for his life, will resort to any subterfuge—will indulge in any testimony—will descend to any depths—will apparently attempt to scale any heights if by so doing a result can come to himself which will save his life at the expense of any one's else. And in olden times, it was found that men were so artful, or at least some of them were, under such circumstances that juries were misled by the apparent truth of their story, and injustice was found to have been perpetrated so many times that it finally became a rule announced by the courts as an outgrowth of the common law, that no man could be convicted upon the testimony of a man upon the stand who acknowledged that he was an accomplice where that testimony stood alone. It was found in the course of experience that the courts varied so much in announcing this doctrine that the legislatures of the various states took it in hand and enacted a positive rule of law upon the subject which should govern all juries in the future. And among the states which have so adopted such a statute as I have described, Idaho is found, and she is in most things, in the foremost ranks. That statute was enacted long prior to the time that this case had its rise; long prior to the time that Governor Steunenberg was governor of this state; long prior to the Coeur d'Alene troubles; long prior to the events which it is now claimed are responsible for the action of Harry Orchard and which resulted in this trial against this defendant.

That statute, gentlemen, and to-day I invite your most earnest and conscientious consideration, reads as follows: "A conviction cannot be had"—it is a positive rule of the law—"on the testimony of an accomplice unless he is corroborated by other evidence which"—that is, the other evidence—"in itself and without the aid of the testimony of the accomplice tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense, and the corroboration is not sufficient if it merely shows the commission of the offense or the circumstances thereof."

Let us get the full import and meaning of that statute. An accomplice is a man who participates in and takes part in a crime. In this case the accomplice is the man who actually committed the crime. There is no contention about that. Nobody claims that this defendant was present,—no one says that his associates were present. The only statement is that we have aided, procured and abetted this witness whom the statute defines as an accomplice, in his commission of the offense which caused that great and, I believe from all I have heard here, that good man to come to his death as a result of the explosion of a dynamite bomb. This accomplice, before anybody else can be convicted, must be corroborated by other evidence, and that evidence must in itself—it must, by itself—it must, standing alone without the aid of Mr. Orchard in any sense at all, laying aside his testimony, putting it in a class by itself, putting the other testimony in a class by itself, that other testimony must tend to convict Mr. Haywood. It must be such testimony that you can say from it when it stands entirely alone by itself, that it is of such a character, that it so corroborates Mr. Orchard as that his guilt has been established to your minds beyond all reasonable doubt .If it is not of that character, no matter how positive the testimony of the accomplice, no matter how complete it may be, no matter into what detail it may go with reference to the commission of the crime, if it is unaided by testimony standing alone, without construing it with his testimony, then the law says—this law which you have promised to uphold and obey, this law of which you are now an integral part, says that no man can be convicted upon the testimony of a man like Harry Orchard. I propose to observe in the discussion of this statute some remarks which were made by Senator Borah in a case that he tried not long since in the city of Moscow in this state, where he was defending a man who was charged with crime, where the testimony upon which conviction was sought, was that of a man who was said to be a perjurer, who pleaded guilty to perjury, but who had not yet been convicted of it, and I think the language is very appropriate, coming as it does from the mouth of the vigorous and learned Senator, to be considered in connection with this statute.

Senator Borah said: "This case is the most extraordinary I ever came across in my limited career, as the testimony comes from a self-condemned course." Of course, that modesty about the limited career you can take that with a grain of salt. The career has been unlimited, and it is the humility which all great men have. Said Borah: "Can such testimony command your respect when the United States asks you to take the liberty of one of its citizens? We ask that the United States present such evidence as will command your confidence. The statutes say," continued Mr. Borah, "That a man convicted of perjury can never again take an oath in a place of justice in settling the affairs of men. Yet the Government asks you to believe these two young men that have not been tried, because if convicted the government could not use them to testify against Robernett."

Orchard has not been tried, although in this court he pleads guilty—with the plea of not guilty standing in another court—because if he was tried and convicted his testimony could not be used in this court. You must have something stronger than that to satisfy the human intellect that the crime charged has been committed. I say, let those without fault cast the first stone.

There is another rule of law that I want to call your attention to. It is not enough to have a suspicion that a defendant is guilty; it is not enough, under the law, that there is a probability that he is guilty; it is not enough, that weighing the chances, he may be guilty; it is not enough, that it is more likely that he is guilty than it is that he is innocent. Now, I call your attention to these rules of law, not because I think there is any occasion to exercise them in this case under all of the evidence, but I call your attention to them so that as the evidence is rehearsed before you, it shall be viewed rightly and your minds shall be kept in the proper state until you have the complete analysis of all that counsel have to say, as well as the instructions of the court, when you retire to consider of your verdict.

So much then for the law which is applicable to a case of this character. I might say here, however, that the State in this case relies upon a general conspiracy for a conviction. If there were testimony, in the opinion of the State, which connected this defendant with Mr. Orchard in the commission of the offense by independent circumstances, so that the defendant would fall under the statute, your time and the time of the balance of this court would not have been taken up in the consideration of a long line of what are said to be offenses against the law by the Western Federation of Miners, and what are offenses against the law by some one, whether connected with the Western Federation or not. It is because the State knows that under this evidence as limited to Governor Steunenberg, that there is no corroborating circumstances upon which it can rely, under the instructions of the court, to make a case against the defendant Haywood, and therefore it goes into all these other transactions.

Now, gentlemen, I want to call your attention to the law of conspiracy for a moment.

I want to say to you that this general conspiracy they complain of is a lawful one. If you are a Democrat, you are in a conspiracy if this be a conspiracy every time you vote a democratic ticket. If you are a Republican you are in a conspiracy, if this be a conspiracy, every time you vote a Republican ticket. And there can be no such thing as an incident of a conspiracy to elect officers to control the price of labor and shorten hours and fix wages, to better the conditions upon the part of labor and laboring men. Every one of those objects are lawful yet in this country.

Wherever you find the Western Federation of Miners, according to this evidence, you find a Mine Owners' Association. In 1893, fourteen years prior to the time we are now talking down here in the county jail of this county, under the advice of that able and astute lawyer, Mr. James H. Hawley, men who were there suffering incarceration and whom he was defending, advised them that the only way that they could handle the situation as against those whom he claimed, and whom I think everybody claimed, to be their oppressors, was by forming a combination themselves so that the injury of one should be the concern of all; so that the good of one should inure to the benefit of all, and the good of all should secure the benefit to the one. And so, by the advice and under the plan suggested by Mr. Hawley, this organization was formed. He disclaims that there was any purpose which was unlawful in its original organization. He claims that if it had followed the lines laid down by him there never would have been any trouble in the metaliferous mining regions of this country. Let us see about that.

Wherever labor is massed and the sole production is the production of labor, where neither earth nor air takes any part in the transaction, where it is the hand of toil alone that produces, there it is natural and inevitable under any system of government which has yet been devised that those who are engaged in the production have interests which are antagonistic to some extent at least to those who are engaged in employing them in that production. The man who has a mine is interested, and nobody is finding any fault with him that I know of, in getting all that he can out of the mine. I have heard, gentlemen, a great deal of talk and you have heard a great deal of talk; I have read a great many things and you have read a great many things about the equal distribution of the world's goods to everybody. But so far as I am aware it has never been done, and so long as men are situated as they are the old rule that was adopted in the "Hoosier Schoolmaster" has been prevalent, "Git all you can while you're gitten, says I." That is the position which the capitalist takes upon the one hand, and naturally under our condition, "git all you can while you're gitten, says I," that is the position that the laborer takes upon the other, and it is perfectly natural from his standpoint.

(To be continued.)

EXPLANATION ASKED

Denver I. W. W. Local "Wants to Know" About Proposed Goldfield Paper.

(From the Industrial Union Bulletin.)

The following letter was written in reply to an appeal from a proposed publishing company at Goldfield, Nev., with which Robert Randall is to be identified; it was sent by Local Union No. 125, I. W. W., at Denver, and is addressed to the secretary of the company Ed. G. Becker:

"Denver, Colo., July 12, 1907.

"Dear Sir:—Your circular letter of June 8, 1907, addressed to members of the I. W. W. and the W. F. M., and calling upon locals and individuals to take shares in your corporation, was received in due time by this mixed Local No. 125 of the I. W. W.

"As the W. F. M. was assembled in convention here in Denver, at the time your letter reached our local, and as your proposed newspaper, according to your letter, is supposed to be devoted to the interests of the W. F. M. and the I. W. W. and further more, as the W. F. M. had refused to recognize the I. W. W. as the legal bona fide Industial Organization, and had withheld its support from said I. W. W. ever since the second annual convention, considering our organization merely as a faction; in view of these facts it was decided to defer action on your communication until it could be ascertained what stand the convention would take towards the I. W. W.

"The convention is now a thing of the past and, as we had anticipated, it took a reactionary position, repudiating the organization of which we are a part, declaring it to be only a faction of the I. W. W. and taking steps to call a convention for the purpose of organizing a new Industrial Union.

"Robert Randall, who is named in your letter as editor of the proposed paper, took his stand on the floor of the convention with the reactionary element and admitted that by doing so he violated and disregarded the instructions of his local union No. 220 of Goldfield. He showed enmity towards the I. W. W. and denounced its officers, belittling our organization and accusing of dishonesty the very men whom your proposed newspaper is going to assist, according to your circular letter.

"As you ask us, as members and locals of the I. W. W., to support your paper? If you can explain to us, how your proposed publication can be devoted to the interest of the W. F. M. and at the same time to the interest of our organization, which the federation claims to be a faction and which it is trying to disrupt by starting a rival organization, and by attempting to force into meeting in convention with a bunch of fakirs, which our organization has recently rid itself of; or, if you can explain, how your proposed paper can be devoted to the Industrial Revolutionary Union, with a reactionist like Robert Randall as editor, who betrayed his constituency at the convention of the W. F. M. and who is friendly inclined towards enemies of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism, such as C. O. Sherman and his like; if you can explain to our satisfaction, how your proposed paper can be devoted to our interest, and in the same time to that of our enemies, we shall be pleased to take shares. Otherwise, we absolutely refuse to assist your corporation in any manner, shape or form, individually or as a local. We have one paper, the Industrial Union Bulletin, able to cover the field, which is not owned by a corporation and which is sure to advocate Revolutionary Industrial Unionism, and it will receive our undivided support.

"Yours for the unification of the wage slaves,

"Local No. 125, I. W. W., Denver, Colo.

"Unanimously adopted at regular meeting of the local July 11, 1907.

"Geo. Anderson,
"Rec. & Cor. Sec'y.,
1206 Larimer st., Denver."

WOMAN AS A WAGE EARNER

[By Mary Solomon, New York, for the Socialist Women of Greater New York. Socialist papers please copy.]

Woman, with physical strength inferior to that of man, must work longer hours, do harder work, and receive less pay. She must consent to work longer hours in order to secure a position, and must also consent to work for less pay than it would require to employ a man instead. The employer prefers a woman's labor to that of a man; first, because it is cheaper; second, because women work longer hours and produce more profit, and third, because they are not organized and therefore cannot at any time refuse to work, as a body, until their wants are satisfied. Working women also offer less objection, when made to put up with great inconveniences. Women, therefore, can get employment more easily than men.

After they have secured work for the day, the women must still do a great deal of work at home. Early in the morning the streets are blackened with women wage earners going to put in the day's work to procure for themselves the means necessary for their maintenance. At work, women do not allow themselves to be disturbed; they rest only when eating, and what a rest! While eating, they sit in the same place and in the same way as at work, only they are a little more free to breathe for half an hour. Then everyone gets busy again till night. The bell rings and all rush to get their hats on and they run out of the shop where they have spent ten or twelve hours, and go home to rest. But twelve hours are not enough to cover a woman's work for the day. When she comes home, before she can rest she must put in another few hours' work.

Starting out to work in shop or factory when still very young, a woman gets tired of it at about the age when she should be only starting to do something for her living. She then thinks she will improve her condition by getting marred. Without carefully considering whether she really loves or agrees with the man, she allows herself to be married to the one she thinks is able to keep her away from the factory which she abhors. This however does not always prove satisfactory. The one she thought would keep her at home, out of the factory, very soon loses his job or has to go through a long stretch of slack time when he has no work and cannot earn anything; or he may get sick from over-work done in the busy season. This is the time of a woman's hardest trials. Now she is not a single woman who can raise her head, or protest against the treatment, wages, or work imposed upon her. Now she must humbly bow down, and take anything at all to keep from starving, herself and her little ones also, perhaps. Thousands of women, after marriage, are now forced out of their home to resume their places as wage-earners. Married women are therefore kept constantly competing for jobs with their brothers and single sister wage workers.

This being her situation, many a married woman must be satisfied that she has the privilege of getting work, no matter how many hours a day and no matter how low the wages. Under this pressure, woman is made to produce more surplus for the capitalists after she has produced the value of her wages; and, for wages, she is made to accept as little as possible in order to allow the capitalists to keep the greater portion of her product for themselves. Again, she knows very well that no matter where she goes, in one place as well as in the other, she will be exploited; and, being unorganized she has to put up with the conditions offered her. She agrees to sell her labor power for the little that will keep her in working order, and afford a little more, perhaps, for her children—the children who have to take her place after she is gone, so that the capitalists will always be provided with enough slaves to run the industries for their benefit. They, also, will get as little as possible for working as long as possible in order that after producing what they get they will still have to work many hours and produce a surplus for the capitalists.

When woman's day's work is done, and she comes home, all the house work awaits her. She must then begin to do the cooking, scrubbing, washing, ironing, and cleaning, which keeps her busy until late at night. She puts her little ones to bed and still goes on working. How sweet it is to be a mother, she begins to think, while looking at the children, and her face brightens at the thought of how beautiful and tender her children will be when they grow up. Then, she thinks, will be the time when she will be recompensed—then she will have some one to look up to, some one to remind her of her youth, and fill her heart with delight. But it is not long until her face is overspread with gloom. Her thoughts wander back to the reality of her present position. She thinks of the future of her children, the ones she is now caring for, the ones she is hoping will grow up good men and women. She is quite sure that if they grow up under this same capitalist system they will also be subjected to conditions of existence as bad as her own if not worse.

It is not a rare thing to see a woman, her daughter, and her daughter-in-law all working in the same factory—the older ones working the same length of hours and often working for less pay than the younger ones. The daughter, perhaps, seeing the fate of her mother, often prefers living miserably and alone to getting married; hence the vast army of single women trying to earn a living for themselves independent of men.

Now, are the women who, in order to be independent, will not get married—are they really independent? No; they are not slaves to husbands, but they are life-long slaves to the capitalist class. With their whole heart and soul they try to quicken and improve the methods and the system of running their employers' factories, doing this in the belief that the employer and worker have interests in common. This, however, is constantly proving a failure. Prosperity for the capitalists is starvation for the workers. When the working woman gets old and unable to work, the employer does not require her services any longer. Women of that age are discharged, regardless of how they are going to live without means, after having sacrificed their ability, strength, ambition, and all that youth could give in their toil to produce wealth for the captalist class. Such a system is destructive of humanity, and society will certainly break down if women have to live very much longer under this system of private ownership of industry. Under this system woman can neither live well, nor give birth to strong generations to follow.

A woman can hardly be blamed for refusing to be a mother under such a system. However, all women are not alike; some are brave enough to be mothers; but I wish that every woman, after being brave enough to be a mother under the capitalist system, would also be wise enough to know that she is responsible for the children she brings into the world. She should be good enough to raise them up and teach them to be class conscious and self-reliant, to struggle for freedom and independence. She must educate them in such a way that they will be the ones who will no longer endure this outrageous oppression, compelling the self-selling of the workers into slavery. After being free-born, they must also demand to be free to live in the world in which nothing could be done without them. Nobody can deny that labor only creates wealth, and yet the toiling woman and her children get poverty and misery instead of what they produce.

Sister wage workers! if you have not looked into this question until now, do not think it is too late. In the hearts of the toiling masses there is always burning some desire for freedom and equality. That feeling should awaken you to activity. When one of your class, a woman wage worker like yourself, shows you our position the best way she can, and pleads to be understood—Come join us in this work. To be understood is all we wish. The consequences will be great. Do not despise Socialism because your friends d , or because it has been misrepresented to you, but rather read, study and think, and be able to teach it to your children and to prove it to anybody who will tell you it is only a vision, a dream—prove that it will come to be a reality.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 2.)

ments reporting flax, hemp, and jute products, a decrease of 8 since 1900. The establishments were distributed as follows: Cordage and twine, 102; jute and jute goods, 16; linen manufacture, 15. Capital increased from $41,991,762 in 1900 to $54,423,531; the average number of wage-earners, from 20,903 to 24,508; wages, from $6,331,741 to $8,580,785; cost of materials, from $32,197,885 to $44,890,546; and the value of products, from $47,601,607 to $62,939,329.

Dyeing and Finishing Textiles.

The most important of the four processes—bleaching, dyeing, mercerizing, and printing—performed in establishments engaged primarily in dyeing and finishing textiles is that of printing piece goods. Out of all the cotton cloth printed —976,108,191 square yards—791,068,157 was treated in independent establishments. Over three-fourths of the cotton cloth bleached and nearly the whole of the cotton cloth mercerized was also treated in such establishments. In the quantity of cotton stock and yarn dyed and bleached, however, the cotton mills greatly exceeded the independent establishments. Practically two-thirds of the dyeing and printing of silk goods was done in independent establishments. The quantity of cloth dyed and finished in the woolen manufacturing industries was not reported.

The number of establishments engaged primarily in dyeing and finishing textiles was 360, with a total capital of $88,708,576. The cost of materials used by them was $19,621,253 and the value of products $50,849,545. There were increases in all items reported, varying from 9.3 per cent. in cost of materials to 66.6 per cent. in the number of salaried officials, clerks, etc.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1907.

The habits of compromise, moderation, reciprocal self-restraint, which are appropriate to luxurious or utilitarian civilizations, are very favorable to the development of many secondary virtues; but there is in human nature a capacity for a higher and more heroic reach of excellence, which demands very different spheres for its display, accustoms man to far nobler aims, and exercises a far greater attractive influence upon mankind.

—LECKY.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

With big headlines, followed by thrilling outbursts of indignation at "cowardice," the Republican-Democratic press of this city has announced the "literal throwing out" of a policeman from the force for "cowardice." This surely is much ado about nothing.

Cowardice and courage are habits. Habits are primarily determined by surroundings. Cowardice is a peculiarly fit vice of capitalist society. Cowardice is the obverse of the medal the reverse of which is bullyism. The bully is a fellow who swaggers in mock-heroics before the weak. Every school boy has made the experience. The bully cringes before the strong boy; he tyrannizes the little ones. In capitalist society the masses of the people are weak. Their impecuniosity places them at the mercy of the rich. Especially helpless is the working class. They have not even a little capital with which to attempt to shield themselves from the bullyragging of the capitalist class proper. Towards this weak class the economically giant capitalist plays the hero. The browbeating posture of the strong towards the weak is not heroism; it is cowardice. Like master, like man. The Police is the man of the capitalist master. From its master the Police inhale the breath of cowardice, and circumstances, or surroundings, or material conditions, cultivate, nourish and foment the vice. If lack of courage is a disqualification for service in the "force," nine-tenths of the policemen should be summarily sacked.

It is small wonder that the capitalist press affects such indignation at the "cowardly" policeman. No society woman is as severe towards an erring sister as the society woman whose own morals will bear no investigation. It is the confirmed liar who will thunder loudest against lying. Everybody knows that there is no churchist so vindictive towards the "infidel" as the churchist whose life is a continuous series of breaches of the Ten Commandments. So also with the coward. The coward capitalist must and does make much ado about the "cowardice" of this policeman—a necessary clatter. How else would anyone know that Sir Capitalist is a courageous hero?

AS TO ANTI-MILITARISM.

A New York correspondent desires to know the posture of the Socialist Labor Party on the question of Anti-Militarism now agitating Europe. He realizes the question has no place in America. He is anxious to know what stand the S. L. P. delegation will take on the matter at the International Congress in Stuttgart.

The S. L. P. is a Socialist organization. As such the S. L. P. is planted with both feet upon the materialist conception of the acts of man. An essential factor in the materialist understanding of man's acts is the grasping of the fact that, not until the material conditions are ripe, can the desired act be successful. The material conditions, requisite for the only act that can effectively hamstring militarism in Europe, to wit, the rebellion so tersely outlined by Herve in his speech before the jury, are the identical material conditions requisite for the only act that will overthrow the capitalist regime—the integral industrial organization of the Working Class. Before trains can run tracks must be laid. The first, the determining question to answer in face of Militarism is this: "Is the working class of a country, in which the militaristic manifestation of the capitalist regime has taken shape, integrally-industrially organized?" If it is, if that sufficient minority that ever has and will accomplish results is organized, then, some fortuitous circumstance proceeding, not from the camp of Labor, but from the camp of Sponge, will detrmine the time for, and the color of the act.

If that fortuitous circumstance be some outrage perpetrated by Sponge upon Labor, then the Labor-mass will, as quickly as naturally, crystallize around the robust nucleus of the industrial organization that has moved along the civilized path of the ballot, and the ballot becoming useless, will off-hand cast off capitalism—militarism, prostitution, woman labor, child labor, black and blue police, together with the rest of the catalogue of capitalist crimes, together with capitalism itself.

If that fortuitous circumstance be a war, then, the same process will be gone through, only in inverse order. The overthrow of capitalism will result from the revolt that will lay militarism low.

Industrial Unionism is hardly known in Europe. The attitude of the Socialist Labor Party towards Anti-Militarism is —"Organize the working class integrally industrially!" Only then can the revolt against Militarism result in a Waterloo to the class of Sponge, instead of a massacre to the class of Labor.

WISDOM, OF EXPERIENCE AND INEXPERIENCE.

The election news from abroad lights up the fact that wisdom not only comes of experience, but may also spring from inexperience.

In Russia the working class is reported to be profoundly indifferent to the election going on there under the supervision of the Czar. Dispatches from Odessa, for example, where there are 20,000 qualified voters, bear the news that, out of all those thousands, only forty-eight persons took the trouble to register.

From the Philippines comes news of very similar indifference on the part of the Philippinos toward the election that is there taking place under the guardianship of the rulers of the United States. The Philippinos are "refusing to learn the lesson of self-government" as the capitalist papers express it.

In Russia the workers spurn the ballot that is now offered them by the Czar. In the Philippines the subjects of the United States spurn the ballot that they are offered. The American working class will echo the capitalist criticism of the conduct of the Philippinos as evidence of stupidity; and yet no one could maintain for a moment that the conditions of either the Russian workers or the Philippinos could have been actually improved by it, however heartily they had engaged in these elections. On the contrary it must be admitted that the indifference of both confounds and disconcerts alike the rulers of Russia and the rulers of the United States.

Thus is lighted up the wisdom of inexperience and the delusion and mystification of misapplied experience. That light, however, by no means shows that the ballot should be ignored or abandoned.

America, by its experience, struggling for the ballot, has developed a working class who, as regards the ballot, have attained little wisdom but much delusion and mystification. Recount the struggles of the several colonies for representative assemblies, and the war of the colonies jointly against taxation without REPRESENTATION. Recall the manner in which the workers were lured to the unbroken wilds of the west by the liberal franchise laws of the frontier states. Remember the Rhode Island rebellion in 1844 which arose in an attempt to secure the ballot to the propertiless. The result of this long struggle is that the American workers attach a false value to the ballot and forget its real value. They seem to think tyranny rests more softly and robbery is less objectionable, if they have a vote. The ballot itself, to them, is meat and balm. They do not realize that the ballot is merely an instrument with which the majority might establish correct economic relations, and that unless the ballot is put to that use it is as valueless as a violin which is not used to create music.

The Philippinos, innocent of any long struggle for the ballot, are not caught by the American political game of having two tickets put up by their capitalist masters, that they may cast their ballots, and take their choice. Wise in their simplicity, they spurn what the American working class are mystified by. Wise are the workers of Russia also who refuse to take part in an election under rules so revised and shaped that the Duma is sure to support the throne—wise they are to refuse to take part, as the Americans do, in sanctioning their own subjection. Weak, however, were the Russian workers in another respect. Under the previous election laws they twice defeated the Russian aristocracy in the elections of the first and second Dumas; but the mandate of their ballots was set aside—the Dumas were dissolved. Weak were the Russian workers in that they were not industrially organized with the power to enforce the mandate of their ballot.

Wiser than either Russian or Philippino will be the experienced American workers when they have awakened to the folly of voting to enthrone the capitalist class by voting a capitalist ticket; and yet do not deprecate the value of the ballot when cast for the interests of the working class—when cast to overthrow wage slavery and when backed by an industrial organization of the workers determined to take control of industry.

A SIGNAL EXAMPLE.

Joseph H. Choate is unquestionably a leading light in the firmament of capitalist law. His experience and standing at the bar have been long, profound and distinguished. And these have been subsequently supplemented by what may be called a post-graduate course as Ambassador of the United States at the Court of St. James. From such a source one would, at first blush, expect that its utterances would reflect the condensed wisdom of the Age in the matter of that one essential thing to the maintaining of order in capitalist society —the mailed hand of FORCE. Yet, not so. As American representative at the Hague Conference Choate actually proposed the establishment of a permanent Court that is to decide disputes ! ! The most wild-eyed Utopian could not have done worse.

There is no Court in existence whose decree would stand the fraction of a second were not the bayonet behind it. 'Tis the glint of the bayonet that furnishes the light by which Courts' decrees are read. This is an inevitable consequence of the capitalist premises of private ownership of the necessaries of production. Private ownership cleaves society into warring fractions. The conflicts between the fractions would establish a state of actual anarchy. The only method yet hit upon, or developed, to tone the anarchy down enough in order to give life a chance, and place the veneer of order on turbulence—that sole method is that of Courts in front of bayonets. It is thus that capitalist society keeps itself corseted: it is thus that the decrees of its Courts are enforceable.

Does not Choate know this? To suppose he does not would be to charge him with ignorance—a preposterous charge. He has himself, as a lawyer but too often set in motion the force behind the Court. How, then, comes this expert on Force to imagine an international Court could issue decrees worth something more than the paper they are written on? Does not he know these decrees are worthless without the bayonet to enforce them? Does not he know that an international Court cannot be so equipped? He knows all that. How, then, comes he to utter so Utopian a proposition? There is the rub. The capitalist mind is essentially visionary. The robustest bit of visionariness history has yet recorded is the vision that so top-heavy a structure as that of capitalist society can endure. Nursed at the breast of Illusion, inhaling the fumes of Illusion, the capitalist class, despite its much boasted "hard-headed practical sense," is essentially a mooncalf—how essentially so may be judged from the circumstance that even a Joseph H. Choate succumbs to the affliction.

EMULATING '48.

Under the title "Behind the Curtain" will be found elsewhere in this issue a document of not a little interest to all those who realize the importance of "seeing the trees" in the woods. The document testifies to the fact that the move of the Volkszeitung Corporation in passing its English poodle, "The Worker", over to its party in this State was, not a result of a conversion to the necessary Socialist policy of party-ownership of its own press, but a scheme to sicken the Volkszeitung "partei" against the Socialist policy of controlling its own press. Of course, there was a little more to this that Manager Krafft did not let out. The full story is that "The Worker" has long been dead. Rather than have the poodle die on its the Corporation's hands, the Corporation decided to pass the corpse over to the "partei"; when the "partei" would finally drop the thing, then, the Corporation could draw the advantage of claiming that party- ownership did the killing. Essentially the Krafft story is, nevertheless, correct. It is in the correctness of the story that lies the real moral.

Whenever, driven from ditch after ditch, a capitalist defender of Capitalism and assailer of Socialism finds he has no further arguments, the trump card he plays is the "fiasco of the workingmen's shops during the French revolution of 1848." The fiasco consisted simply in that the bourgeois government pretended to yield to the Socialistic demands of the workers, and these, still green on many a thing, fell into the trap of accepting as Socialistic a sop which the bourgeois government took, and was bound to take particular care in turning into a bitter fruit. The workingmen's establishments proved utter "failures"—as utter "failures" as Dumas are proving under an autocratic ruler—and as utter a "failure" as party-ownership of its own press will be turned into by the machinations of the Volkszeitung agents in the Corporation "partei."

Imitation or emulation is the test of admiration. The Volkszeitung Corporation, to the core a bourgeois concern gotten up to turn pennies by hook or by crook; the Volkszeitung Corporation, so deep-dyed in the bourgeois sentiment of racial hatreds that it pronounces "the Irish corrupt to the marrow" and the "Americans hopelessly stupid and corrupt"; the Volkszeitung Corporation, so bourgeois-like hypocritic that, while claiming to aim at the promotion of the working class, it is but a rounder for the "bulwark of capitalism" in America, the A. F. of L. craft unions, and a sharer with the "labor lieutenants of the capitalist class" in the plunder these levy upon the rank and file;—what wonder that, according to the admission of its own high paid pensionary, Manager Krafft, the Corporation has started to emulate the French bourgeois of 1848 within its own "partei"?

SALUTATORY.

Volume I, Number 1, of the Nome Industrial Worker, published by members of the I. W. W. and W. F. M. at Nome, Alaska, is to hand. In making its own introduction, the paper says:

"Suffice it to say that the Nome Industrial Worker does not enter the field as a competitor of any capitalist paper . . . . The paper comes with the truth to the working class of their class interests and rights in society, and the advocacy of a scientific organization which stands for education, organization, emancipation."

The Nome Industrial Worker has set a high standard for itself. May it ever cleave true to it, in a glorious career ended only by the attainment of its goal, the Workers' Republic.

Even Borah has learned something from the Haywood trial. Time was—and that time did not end until the trial was well under way—when Borah knew no more that Anarchy and Socialism are different articles than the tiger in the jungle knows that astrology and astronomy are not the same thing. Until recently, accordingly, Borah mixed up Anarchy and Socialism as different names for the same thing. Now he knows better. In his closing speech he denounced Engley as an Anarchist and denied Engley was a Socialist. Of course, Borah has still much to learn. When he shall have graduated on the history of his times he will know that the distinguished Engley of Cripple Creek, Colo., is too far removed from either capitalist thought or capitalist heels-over-headedness to be an Anarchist.

Having used up its valuable editorial space the first day after Haywood's acquittal in maintaining him guilty in spite of his exoneration, the capitalist press devoted its columns the second day after the verdict to impugning the the motives and veracity of the jury. In spite of the positive assertion of the talesmen that they "would not hang the devil on such poor evidence," they are now made to say that they "believed Haywood guilty, but couldn't convict under the instructions." It is the baying of whipped conspirators, who still feel the lash of the triumph of Right.

All doubts should be now laid aside, all insinuations stopped, all suspicion buried in the deep bosom of the ocean. Borah himself has declared that "the State is not fighting organized labor" and that "none more than he recognizes the rights of the Union." That should settle it. Now let Borah, Orchard and Gooding be canonized.

A symbolic picture of capitalist society would be a man holding a runaway horse by the tail, with his face all sore and bloody from the kicks of the horse's hoofs. Here is Commissioner Bingham coming out with facts and figures proving that crime is enormously on the increase and proposing to check it—how? By increased school opportunities? Nay, nay! By increased chances to labor and better pay? Nay, nay! The runaway horse is to be checked by holding it by the tail of an increased police force, among which itself crime is increasing at a larger ratio than in all other departments!

BEHIND THE CURTAIN

VALUABLE REVELATION ON HOW THE VOLKSZEITUNG WORKS ITS PARTY.

[The below is a reprint from a letter by James M. Reilly, a Socialist Party Committeeman for the State of New Jersey. The letter appeared in the West Hoboken, N. J., "Socialist Review," of July 6, 1907.]

ON PARTY PRESS.

James M. Reilly, 308 Clerk Street.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 28, 1907.
Editor of the Socialist Review:

All who have followed the columns of the Socialist Review since its establishment must know that the paper has uniformly stood for a Socialist press, owned and controlled by, and therefore responsible to some party organization. The Review itself has, since its birth three years ago, been owned by the Party branches of West Hoboken, and when the Party local in Hudson County proposed, six months ago, to have the State organization assume ownership of the paper, the editors and the management offered no opposition. Whenever, in other sections of the country, party organizations have established papers, the Review has hailed the event with delight. Doubtless this enthusiasm, on the part of its editors, for a party-owned press, is responsible for the editorial in the last issue of the Socialist Review, anent the assumption of ownership of the Worker by the State Committee in New York.

But I beg to take issue with your statement that this event is evidence of the conversion of the New York comrades to party ownership of the press. The fact, that, as far as they have been heard from, the party members in New York have endorsed the action of the State Committee, is not in itself, evidence of such conversion. The Worker has not been turned over to the party organization because of any desire expressed by it, to assume the ownership of the paper, but for an entirely different reason.

To put it plainly, THE WORKER HAS NOT, IN GOOD FAITH, BEEN TENDERED TO THE STATE COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK BY THE SOCIALISTIC CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. My authority for this statement is Comrade Frederick Krafft, business manager of the Association. He told me as much on May 30, the day of our State convention at Trenton. Lest I be accused of breach of confidence in quoting a private conversation, let me say right now that Comrade Krafft's remark was made in the presence of other comrades, and in a public place. It was while we were at dinner, in a Trenton restaurant, and Comrade Krafft, sitting at a different table from me, had to speak in a tone sufficiently loud to be heard by almost everyone present. In reply to my taunt concerning the inconsistency of "The Worker's" publishers, in first opposing party ownership of the press, and then transferring the paper to the party organization, Comrade Krafft informed me that he (Krafft) had a great deal to do with the transfer, AND IT WAS DONE IN ORDER TO TEACH THOSE WHO WERE SHOUTING FOR PARTY OWNERSHIP OF THE PRESS A LESSON.

If there was ever any demand for party ownership of the press in New York State, it was never in evidence before "The Worker" was tendered to the party. From this, one must conclude that if there was a demand, its expression must have been squelched when "The Worker" was privately owned; if, on the other hand, "The Worker" has not stifled discussion of the question, then there could not be any appreciable number of shouters for party press in New York. Just how those of us who have favored party ownership of the press are to be taught a lesson, by the tendering of "The Worker" to a party organization that, prior to the event, gave no evidence of wishing to assume its issuance, I cannot say. It seems to me that, if Comrade Krafft is correct (and I presume he knows what he is talking about) the thrusting of "The Worker" on the New York comrades, who did want it, is very much the same as if the capitalists, in order to teach the Socialists a lesson, were to suddenly surrender control of the powers of government, and of the means of production and distribution, to all the people, and thus show the "impracticability" of Socialism.

Evidence of the lack of good faith on the part of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association may be further indicated by the minority report of Comrade Krafft, as a member of the Press and Literature Committee, on the subject of State ownership of the Socialist Review, at the late State convention. In that report Comrade Krafft said that, owing to his instructions from his branch, he was bound to oppose party ownership of the press in NEW JERSEY. He did not say that these instructions were contrary to his wishes in the matter, nor could he.

New York, as Comrade Krafft will admit, is not as well organized a State as New Jersey. It has not as large a membership, in proportion to its population, nor in proportion to its Socialist vote. At the election of 1906 its vote was less, in percentage of total vote cast, than the Socialist vote of New Jersey. The Hearst movement, of course, had something to do with this, but it must also be borne in mind that in most populous counties of New Jersey there were independent "labor" tickets, as in Hudson County, or labor leaders running for office, as in Essex. The reports of the National Office show New Jersey to be more consistent in remitting for dues stamps than New York. And Comrade Krafft, since his connection with the Publishing Association, has told me that the New Jersey organization is away ahead of that in New York. When, therefore, Krafft FAVORS party ownership of "The Worker" in New York, and OPPOSED party ownership of the press in New Jersey, it must seem apparent to all that Manager Krafft exercises some influence on the views of Comrade Krafft.

I know that, should the Review publish this letter, I will draw upon my head the wrath of some supersensitive individuals who look upon it as a "personal attack" on a good comrade. I disclaim any such intention. Comrade Krafft and I are friends as well as comrades in the Socialist cause, and I trust we will continue to be such. I bring him into this letter only as a witness, so to speak, to prove, by him, the truth of the assertions I make. Inquiry of him will elicit the reply that my assertions as to the transfer of "The Worker" to the New York State Committee are true.

My reason for speaking of the matter at this time is because it is at least an even chance that the outcome of the assumption, by the State Committee of New York, of the publication of "The Worker" will either be its demise in the near future, or its reassumption by the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. Either event will serve for years as an example of the "impracticability" of the party assuming the ownership of its press. So it might as well be known now that the transaction was not conceived in good faith.

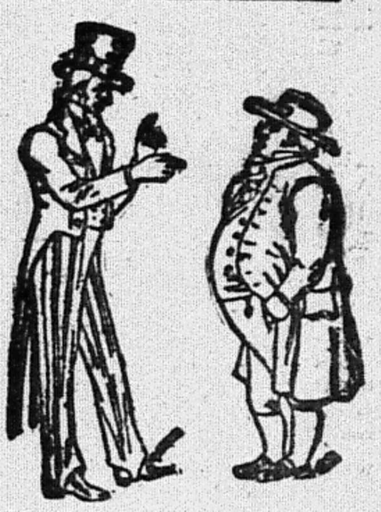
Fraternally,
JAMES M. REILLY.

"We intend to run our own business" is the terse answer of the average employer when met by a committee from the union. To this the committee can make no consistent reply, if it comes from a pure and simple union—except it reply by PLEADING for a more reasonable treatment of the downtrodden workers. The spokesman of the revolutionary industrial union sharply disputes the "ownership" of the business. and there ensues a result that is ennobling. Be it concession, war, victory, defeat—whatever the answer is, it will be strengthening, for the workers will learn to know their own rights and to depend upon their own resources. The fact is that even with the begging union the employer never concedes unless compelled to.

Unhappy capitalist press. Caught it is in a cleft stick. Either it must hug the perjurer Orchard to its heart in order to make out Haywood guilty, or, to save its face, it must hug the "Twelfth Juror" to its heart, the gentleman who, having sworn to render a verdict according to the testimony, is now reported to be saying he believes Haywood guilty, notwithstanding **he voted** "Not guilty."

The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, pastor of the Westminster Congregational Church of London, a recent arrival in this country, is reported to be "amazed at the volume of crime in New York City." One would rather expect that the Rev. G., etc., would be callous at the sight of crime. New York, assuredly, can not put London to shame on the score of that test of "healthy" capitalist development —CRIME.

Many a wage-worker will maintain that he is not a slave but a free citizen. But let him be injured while at work and see how quickly he flies to court with a suit for damages based upon the law of "MASTER AND SERVANT."



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—To me it is clear that the Socialists have no logic in them. How they do contradict themselves! Any man of average intelligence could see that.

UNCLE SAM—I wish you would aid me with your intelligence, because I don't see the contradictions you speak of.

B. J.—Don't Socialists claim that the wages of the worker represent the market price of labor?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—And don't they say that this cheapening of the price of labor comes from the cheaper price of the things needed to produce labor-power?

U. S.—Yes. I see no contradiction in this.

B. J.—Neither do I. That's all right. But I claim that it is illogical, after one has said all this to claim that, therefore, the workingman shall have all the wealth. I call it illogical to say first that the price of labor is going down and then claim that the reward of labor should go up.

U. S.—The logic of that is all right, the trouble is with you, that you don't understand all you say.

B. J.—I don't?

U. S.—No. The price of labor declines where labor is a merchandise. Under the capitalist system labor is not clad with the attributes of humanity; it is simply a merchandse. If your finger is in the fire what happens?

B. J.—It burns.

U. S.—And if you leave it there it will burn to nothing, eh?

B. J.—Guess so.

U. S.—Is it illogical to say that because your finger will burn to nothing in a flame, therefore it is illogical for you to want to keep your whole finger?

B. J.—No; that would not be illogical.

U. S.—No more is it illogical for the working class, who, in the flame of capitalism will be consumed, to want to pull out and keep whole.

B. J.—How?

U. S.—When the Socialists say that just because the price of labor is bound to decline, therefore the worker must keep all he produces, it is just like saying that just because under the capitalist system labor is a merchandise, labor must pull out or destroy the capitalist system, cease to be a merchandise, and become human and enjoy all that man is entitled to. Is that gun spiked?

B. J. remains silent.

U. S.—Having ripped you on that side I'll rip you up on another side.

B. J.—But one side will do.

U. S.—No; when a fellow knows he knows as little as you do on these things and yet he will impertinently shoot off his mouth he must be thoroughly thrashed. So here goes. The worker does some kind of work—in fact, he does it all; so or not so?

B. J.—'Tis so.

U. S.—The capitalist class does no manner of work; so or not so?

B. J.—'Tis so.

U. S.—It follows that, even though actually the services of the working class were becoming less valuable, the working class is entitled to the whole of the wealth because it does the work, while the capitalist class now renders no services whatever, and consequently it is wholly a valueless class. Now, go to bed, Jonathan.

The shiftings of capitalist methods, hand in hand with the tenacity of capitalist purpose, have rarely been so well illustrated as in the Panama scheme. At first, in so far as Labor was concerned, Panama was to offer an outlet to the congested Labor-market in America, and thereby relieve the capitalist mind of sundry apprehensions. The scenes now shift. Panama is to serve as a "sinking fund" where to gather from abroad Labor that could not be directly imported into the United States, and whence such labor is now to be drawn for use here. For adaptability the capitalist is matchless. Fortunately there is one thing he cannot adapt himself to—the Socialist Republic. In this lies the guarantee of Progress.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

WANTS A CENSORSHIP OF SOCIALIST LITERATURE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In Frank Bohn's review of "The Rise of the American Proletariat," by Austin Lewis, there are two points I wish to elaborate upon. The first is the lack of efficient Socialist writers, and the second is the need of co-operative labor in compiling important works, to insure historical accuracy and proper general treatment of the different phases dwelt upon. I will take up the second as the proper answer to that shows the source from which the first evil flows.

"Long on philosophy, short on tactics," is a phrase often hurled at Socialist writers, in derision, but which has a deep significance. If the Marxian philosophy teaches anything, it is the necessity of co-operation, in order to produce the best with the least expenditure of energy.

From this flows the practicability of organization to accomplish results. Applying the Marxian philosophy, we easily see the necessity of co-operation in the work of educating the working class to class-consciousness.

The Socialist movement should be so organized that no book, pamphlet, or leaflet should be put upon the market as scientific Socialist literature unless endorsed as clear and accurate, by an examining board elected by the party. Nothing is so important as our literature. Since the tool of production has been socialized, the next step is the intellectual revolution in the minds of the workers. In order to accomplish that revolution with the least amount of energy, our literature must be clear and to the point. In the last decade every "burning mind" has inflicted upon us books and pamphlets claiming to have historic or sociologic value, until we now have a mass of literature of which about eighty per cent. should have gone in the waste basket.

When a Socialist Labor Party speaker makes an address, he is usually confronted with quotations from Vail, Mills, Quelch, Hyndman, and scores of other irresponsible writers. Any work which is not endorsed by the Party, should not be considered an authority. The speaker should be in a position to ask the questioner or critic: "Is that quotation from a book carrying the endorsement of the Party? If not we refuse to recognize it as authority on sociology."

In the near future the Socialist movement will be flooded with all kinds of radical capitalist literature, claiming Socialist merit. Only last week the press announced that Lincoln Steffens was soon to edit a "Socialistic" work.

If the above recommendation is adopted these writers will run up against the stone wall of organization. In order to get credence their works will have to have the endorsement of the most scientific Socialist organization. Then, if they have any respect for the truth they will drop their anarchistic tactics regarding literature and will acquiesce and co-operate with the collective methods of Socialist organization. This will be nothing more than adapting the Marxian code of tactics to propaganda, as a reflex of the Marxian philosophy which Socialist writers claim to be exponents of.

One can readily see, from this anarchistic state of affairs why we have the first fault pointed out by Frank Bohn. Of course, by the collective method, many a "burning mind" and "Moses" would, like the proverbial "spring poet," be crushed with disappointment—but the propaganda would be better off.

As to Austin Lewis he is doubtless the best writer in the Socialist Party to-day. As to tactics and activity, he has been a "bad actor" in the past. Rebellious confusion has been rampant in San Francisco for years, and Lewis, with all his knowledge, not only failed to rise to the occasion, but was swept off his feet by the Ruef-Schmitz movement. Lately he ran on a ticket demanding exclusion of the Japanese. This will stun the Japanese delegates to the International Congress. Let us hope his demoralization will end, and let us look for better results in the future.

H. J. Schade.

Los Angeles, July 12.

"PURE FOOD."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I herewith enclose a label which I removed from a jar of so-called "blackberry jam."

It is certainly an interesting sample of the quality of the "foods" upon which the workers are compelled to live. I hope you can find space in The People to quote the percentage of fruit, sugar and adulterants of which it is composed.

Fraternally,
Arch. Black.

New York, July 21.

[Enclosure.]

MANHATTAN BRAND
Artificially Colored
COMPOUND BLACKBERRY
JAM
FORMULA:
Glucose 55% Blackberry 20%
Sugar 10% Apple Juice 15%
Sodium Benzoate 1-20 of 1%
Coal Tar Color 1-60 of 1%
Tartaric Acid 1-30 of 1%

Packed By
GIBBS PRESERVING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

ESPERANTO ONCE MORE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I wish to call the attention of the readers of The People to the editorial, Daily People of July 10, under the heading of "Well for Kikuchi", in which the editor alludes to Esperanto as a "scheme", a manufactured language. I wish our comrade editor before making this criticism of Esperanto and of those Socialists who have so ardently responded to this new international language, myself among the number, had read Dr. Zamenhof's own account of the "Origin of Esperanto." It is unworthy of Socialists to convict before hearing the evidence. Woe unto poor Haywood if his jury be composed of such. Dr. Zamenhof no more created or manufactured Esperanto than Marx did manufacture Socialism.

Marx discovered certain laws and principles underlying industrial society and constructed a scientific philosophy of Socialism. In like manner has Dr. Zamenhof formulated for us an international language. His methods were evolutionary as, if our editor will devote fifteen minutes' study to the subject, I am sure he will agree with me.

That Latin "will be raised to the dignity of actual internationality" is most unlikely. This is the age of improved machinery, and it is no more probable that the people of the 20th century will drag from its grave of the past the corpse of a dead language than that they will revert to the days of the stage-coach and the spinning wheel as our bourgeois contemporaries predict will be the outcome of Socialism. Dr. Zamenhof says that he was allured by the dream of reviving some dead language, but was convinced that this was impracticable, "owing to the mass of grammatical forms and ponderous dictionaries of those languages." He also tried to invent words but found this impracticable. He then concluded that the word-material "must be Romano-Teutonic," changed only as regularity and other important conditions of the language required. He soon remarked that the present spoken languages possessed an immense store of ready made international words known by all nations, and he commenced at once to make use of this unlimited supply." These quotations are from the preface to Cox's grammar. Our editor thinks that Socialists should be the last persons to take up so "rattle-brained" a scheme; with me it is more a matter of wonder that they have been so slow to recognize the usefulness and value of Esperanto to the labor movement. I am simply amazed that our editor who is in a position to realize the advantages of a language whereby people of different nationalities by giving a few weeks' study to it could readily understand each other in conversation or in writing should cast it aside as a worthless scheme to improve society. Consider its great advantage to the delegates to our International Socialist Congresses—no interpreters would be needed. The comrade who first interested me in Esperanto tells me his little son of six years of age learns it easily and what child unless a prodigy could master Latin at that age? It is a boon to the working class of the world. Easily learned, easily translatable, books cost almost nothing, it does not require a teacher. Comrades, get alive to the situation; the capitalist class never sleeps; they will not be slow to use this most potent factor to further their own selfish aims by miseducating the workers in other lands that they may the more easily exploit them.

Anna Tewksbury.

Seattle, Wash., July 17.

[It so happens we are intimately acquainted with Dr. Zamenhof's work. The article "Well for Kikuchi" was grounded upon the Doctor's admissions and perfect familiarity with the proposed "grammar" of Esperanto and the method of manufacturing its vocabulary. Our fair correspondent admits our point in the matter of the manufacture of Esperanto. The comparison between Marx and Zamenhof is faulty. Marx discovered the laws that underly social evolution: he did not proceed to construct a new social order: what he did was to save the race the trouble of groping blindly in the evolutionary process. Zamenhof made interesting researches in the evolution of language; Max Muller had done so before Zamenhof and better yet. Zamenhof, however, proceeded himself to formulate a new language instead of leaving that to the evolutionary processes which he had pointed out. To deserve credit for discovering the laws underlying the creation of man is one thing: to imagine the discoverer can therefore proceed to frame up a man is another.

As stated in the editorial "Well for Kikuchi" Latin might not be the universal language; then a new one will have to grow, as the others have. Growth is from below not from above.

Unquestionable would be the utility of an international language. The desirability of a thing is no excuse for the adoption of a course which the evolutionary process foredooms as time wasted. —ED. THE PEOPLE.]

ESPERANTO, LATIN, OR ENGLISH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have read with considerable interest, the various articles in The People, especially the editorial in a recent issue, and I believe with the Editor that a language that is to endure cannot be manufactured. It is a growth, a slow process—the result of the very life and development of a race. A ready-made world language would undoubtedly be a boon to mankind from a mere material point of view if it were practicable, or even possible of realization, which I doubt. In one respect, however, a ready-made language would seem desirable, its literature would hardly be of much account for a long time. Years ago, a great many people were as enthusiastic about Volapuk as they and others are now about Esperanto; but Volapuk is as dead as Populism, and I believe that Esperanto is doomed to the same fate, though it may be superior to the former. But I do not believe with the Editor that Latin will ever become the world language, but am inclined to think that the English speaking peoples who are hunting for a world language are like the butcher who was hunting for the knife which he held between his teeth: they have it right in their mouths.

Carsten Hausen.

St. Paul, Minn., July 27.

AGITATION IN MT. VERNON.

To the Daily and Weekly Pople:—Last Sunday we held an open air meeting in one of the small parks here. John Kircher of Cleveland was the speaker. For nearly two hours he held the attention of three hundred men and women. We secured six yearly and two six months subs to The People.

F. P. Weible.

Mt. Vernon, O., July 27.

SCAB-HERDING CRAFT UNIONISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Scab-herding is nothing new with the I. A. M., still I believe that it will be of some value to the readers of The People. Here are the facts in this case: The machinists of the Townsend & Moore Co., Erie Basin, were kept from striking by a promise of a raise in wages, but the firm did not keep the promise and the only thing left for the men to do was to strike. The Amalgamated Association men are out and the International Association of Machinists scab on them by order from the "union". That scab-herding "union" (they have done it in the printers' strike) told the men that if they stay out, it will be on their own hook, and advised them to go to work, also sending some more men on the job—"union" men, of course. Those are the people who attack us I. W. W. men. But the days of craft unionism are counted and Industrial Unionism will take and hold the battle field.

With Socialist greetings,
I. W. W. man.

LIVE THE DAILY PEOPLE!—NOT AN EMPTY PHRASE WITH THEM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Find inclosed money order for $50 for the benefit of the Daily People, from the following persons:

Abe Brearcliffe, Seattle, Wash. ..			$10.00
Howard La Bille	"	"	20.00
J. C. Shafer	"	"	5.00
Thos. Bennett	"	"	3.00
J. F. Megins	"	"	2.00
H. Olson	"	"	1.00
J. C. Kaufman	"	"	.50
A. Johnson	"	"	.25
W. McCormick, Rogers, Cal.			8.25

I also donate my loan certificate of twenty dollars.

If any comrade has been overlooked in the making up of the above list let him please write to the undersigned and he will explain. Live the Daily People, say we all.

William McCormick.

Rogers, Cal., July 23.

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—To read the reports of the Haywood trial and gather a correct idea of same its best representation comes through the columns of papers favorable to the prosecution.

The "Times," with "All the news that's fit to print" and its special correspondent on the scene, Oscar King Davis, has certainly given to its readers, a number of choice mouthfuls of news that should please the most fastidious; but, in his desire to please his master's masters, he has repeatedly overdone himself, and, as a result, poking itself out like a bay-window on the front of a house, one can see the venom and untruth, slander and misrepresentation, that adorns his articles. In his arraignments of cousel for the defense, and his report of their argument, he shines at his best a wholesale purveyor of lies.

According to the case as represented by O. K. Davis, it would be hard for a jury to bring in any other verdict than acquittal. With the prejudicial allusions, stripped from his articles, there has been nothing shown by the prosecution, to warrant conviction and if there was, he was superbly brilliant in concealing it from his readers. His ever-ready desire to paint in glowing colors the prosecution's battery of counsel and its chief witness, at times when it was not ludicrous, became really tiresome.

When the curtain falls upon this drama, that is now being enacted, the Times and its special correspondent can go upon record, as having made the most strenuous fight in newspaperdom, to paint in lily white colors, the blackest set of scoundrels that ever beset mankind. It has repeatedly shown this in its own columns. As an illustration, in to-day's report of Darrow's speech, (which he so feebly tried to belittle, but really succeeded in showing to better advantage) he says, quoting where Darrow attacked Hawley, "attacking Hawley in the home of his friends, some of whom are jurors" etc. Further he objects when Darrow refers to Hawley as "bughouse." In taking into account the profuse statements Hawley made earlier in the trial that he would furnish ample corroboration to Orchard's story, and his continual side-stepping this, Darrow was right to consider Hawley "bughouse," in expecting a verdict of guilty on such flimsy statements. In the eyes of Darrow it was holding the intelligence of his jurors in the utmost contempt, for him to expect them to return a verdict of guilty. Hawley, if he really expected such a result must have wanted to appear charitable and not openly claim that he had the jury laid.

"All the news that's fit to print," would hardly dare to uncover the various chapters of criminality, resorted to by the Barbour Lumber Co., The American Smelting and Refining Co., The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. and a few other of those crime-ridden corporations, owned or controlled as they are, by the forces that gather at 26 Broadway, the Standard Oil Co. This in itself speaks volumes to those acquainted with Standard Oil methods. Born in crime, reared in crime—from the stench of crime it becomes nauseating even to criminals of ordinary degree.

It has not seen "fit to print" an expose of Gen. Guggenheim, who explained to a magazine writer how much it had cost him to become Senator. That is considered "news not fit to print"; but, when a labor organization, that stands squarely for the class it represents, shows itself to view, and takes action against the wrongs of its class, the misrepresentation of its articles becomes "news that's fit to print" and this paper, with its special pleader O. K. Davis, sees to it that the job is thoroughly done. But no one is fooled in the long run, the man or woman of sense read between the lines and will realize the motive behind this misrepresentation, will see in the columns of all papers of its description, the class struggle, depicted more plainly than ever Socialist orator was able to explain.

These papers serve a useful purpose to the movement and should be used to greater advantage than they are now, by our Socialist papers and magazines, many of which, in their desire to be original, are but poor imitators. Every day during the progress of the trial, the reports of some of them could be analyzed in a Socialist paper, so that there would have been a more thorough understanding of the situation among party members and readers of party papers.

Personally, I looked forward to a verdict of guilty as the result of the trial. As the most important parts of the argument of the defense had to be culled out, by order of the court, the scope given the prosecution was unlimited and the defense was considerably harassed in trying to give a proper presentation of the real facts. The master stroke of the prosecution was in this and in withholding from the stand the chief state's witness, McParland. He, who, it was claimed, had uncovered the "inner circle" of the W. F. M., together with their plots and their murder machine, Orchard; he, on whose authority practically, the arrest and secret conveyance of the prisoners was made, was permitted to escape the witness chair.

This plainly shows that it was never intended to give the much-heralded "square deal" to the persecuted, and it smacks very much of Chicago and twenty years ago. If the verdict had been "guilty," it would have permitted Mr. Theodore Roosevelt to let loose another of his choice epigrams, such as he did on that memorable occasion, i. e. "We can not do too much honor to the Judge and jury, who tried and convicted, or the Governor who has refused to pardon, the Chicago anarchists."

Sam'l A. Stodel.

New York, July 30.

HENRY KRUSE.

Henry Kruse, of Los Angeles, Calif., departed from this wordly sphere Tuesday, July 23.

Whereas, By the death of Comrade Kruse, the S. L. P. loses one of its ardent admirers and staunch supporters, for the abolition of wage-slavery,

Resolved, That the members of Section Los Angeles, Calif., tender their heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Kruse and their children, in their sad bereavement of a loving husband and father, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Comrade Kruse's family, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Section Los Angeles, and a copy be sent to the Daily People, of which deceased was a staunch supporter.

For Section Los Angeles, S. L. P.
Harry Shade,
Frank E. Appel,
Press Committee.

FLASH-LIGHTS
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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

D. B., DENVER, COLO.—Now for the other two questions—

First—Socialism is the Movement of the Working Class. It is that because its tenets are exclusively in the interest of the Working Class. The triumph of Socialism means the extinction of all other classes, as CLASSES.

The humane feature of Socialism lies, not in that it will afford the present sponging, plundering class the opportunity to live useful lives. Its humane feature lies in that it abolishes a social system which condemns one class to penal servitude, and compels another class to plunder the former, or to sink down to the level of the former.

Second—The triumph of Socialism means the triumph of the economic interests of Labor. This triumph turns the present wage slave, who is in fact an article of merchandise, into a human being. Accordingly, the triumph of Socialism abolishes the wage slave, and thereby abolishes the Working Class; at the same time, seeing all will have to work to live, it follows that all will have to be workers.

J. P., NEW YORK—Communicate with Wm. D. Haywood, Denver, Colo.

J. C. J., TOLEDO, O.—Metallic money, or token money redeemable by metallic money, is an inevitable consequence of capitalist production. Time vouchers, or Socialist money, cannot be thought of.

S. J., NEW YORK—The Daily People was established on July 1, 1900. That makes it now seven years old.

W. J. D., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The early Christian church advocated no revolutionary principle, unless by "revolutionary principle" be understood the subversion of pagan philosophy concerning the majesty of man and disregard of death, and its substitution therefor of the theory regarding the sinfulness of man and the resultant dread of death. Early Christian Communism was not intended as a social change. The "Lords Prayer" in the original is a prayer of insolvents praying to have their debts canceled.

L. C. H., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Everything received. Many thanks for leaflets. Shall put them to good use.

G. H., MONONGAHELA, N. Y.—If such accusations are not their own refutation, refutation would fall upon deaf ears, or blind eyes.

E. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Congress meets on the first Monday of each December and lasts two years. It consequently happens that a new Congress is elected in November of the even years and does not meet, unless called into extra session by the President, until a year after the December immediately following its election. The Congress (House of Representatives) elected, for instance, in November of next year goes into regular session in December 1909. The present House of Representatives was elected in 1906. Its term began on March 4, 1907. It goes into first session December of this year. The House elected in November 1904 adjourned sine die on March 4 of this year. It is a clumsy method.

P. L. Q., NEW YORK; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; J. J. D., NORTH ANDOVER, MASS.; C. H. D., BOISE, IDA.; J. M. F., DUQUOIN, ILL.; B. E. N., SAN PEDRO, CAL.; H. L., NEW YORK; C. H., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Matter received.

"The Concentration of Wealth"

By HENRY LAURENS CALL

Read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Columbia College, New York, December 27, 1906.

In this noted contribution to economic science, Mr. Call has shown not only the startling degree and growth of wealth concentration in the United States, but also the means by which this wealth concentration has been brought about. He has further demonstrated the justice as well as the necessity of society reclaiming all the instruments of production precisely as are "confiscated" the burglar's loot, the counterfeiter's coin, or the pirate's ship.

Some of the subjects treated are indicated by the following chapter headings:

1. A Half Century of Wealth Concentration.
2. The Growing Poverty of Industrial Society.
3. A Reign of Corruption and Plunder.
4. Industrial Society Sold Into Bondage.
5. The Modern Corporation a Monstrosity.
6. The Corporation Should Be Social, Co-operative.
7. Nature and Justice of the Required Remedy.

In this pamphlet Mr. Call has, in short, laid bare the whole industrial, financial and political situation. In the words of the New York World (applied to a former work of Mr. Call's) it is "a scientific, cold-blooded, mathematical analysis of modern industrial society, in which the tangled web of economic falsities, inconsistencies and anomalies is shown with the clearness of demonstration of a professor of anatomy."

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, Acting National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To all sections and members:

On and after August 3, 1907, until further notice, all official correspondence, remittances, etc. to the National Secretary should be sent to Paul Augustine, Acting National Secretary.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

N. E. C. SUB-COMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. sub-Committee was held on July 21st, at 28 City Hall Place with John T. Vaughan acting as chairman.

Members present: Walters, Vaughan, McCormick, Teichlauf, Weisberger and Malmberg. Excused: Chase, Katz, Seidel and Woodhouse.

Owing to the absence of the recording secretary, I. H. Weisberger was elected secretary pro tem.

Minutes of July 5th, 1907, were read and adopted.

Communications: From organizer of Sec. San Francisco in reply to the suggestion of National Secretary to send out an organizer through the State of California; from Weible, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, inquiring as to whether a French translation of some of the Party's literature could not be had, mentioning several places where such literature, if obtainable, could be used to good advantage; from Frank Young of Philadelphia, Pa., resigning his position as organizer. Moved by Walters, seconded by McCormick, that the "resignation of Frank Young as organizer to Philadelphia be accepted and the communication placed on file"; from Wm. Teichlauf, secretary of Section Kings Co., requesting that a Jewish campaign leaflet be gotten out. Moved by Teichlauf, seconded by McCormick, "that the request of Section Kings Co. for getting out of a Jewish campaign leaflet be referred to the National Secretary and the manager of the Labor News Co. for their consideration." Motion carried. From Daily People, bill for $20 for 4,000 copies of the Daily People used for the distribution at the 'longshoremen's strike. Moved by Walters, seconded by McCormick, "that bill for 4,000 copies of Daily People used for the distribution at 'longshoremen's strike, for $20, be paid." Motion carried. From Labor News Co., bill of 65 cents for leaflets furnished to National Secretary. Moved by Walters, seconded by McCormick, "that bill for 65 cents for pamphlets for agitation be paid." Motion carried.

Frank Bohn, as National Secretary, then reported that the ballots on vote for delegates to the International Socialist Congress to be held in Stuttgart are all in and ready to be canvassed. Matter taken up for action.

Moved by Walters, seconded by McCormick, "that the ballots for delegates to the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart be received and that this body resolve itself into a committee of the whole to canvass same." Motion carried.

Vaughan was elected chairman of the committee of the whole and Teichlauf, secretary.

After the ballots have been canvassed, it was moved by Teichlauf, seconded by Walters, "that the committee now rise from the committee of the whole" to hear the result of the votes cast. Motion carried. Teichlauf then reported in behalf of the committee of the whole that Frank Bohn and Daniel De Leon received the majority of the votes cast. Moved by Walters, seconded by Teichlauf, "to receive report on vote for delegates to Stuttgart Congress and that De Leon and Bohn be declared elected." Motion carried.

The treasurer rendered his financial report as follows:

Income for week ending July 13th, 1907	$138.10
Expenses for week ending July 13th, 1907	70.50
Income for week ending July 20th, 1907	21.00
Expenses for week ending July 20th, 1907	42.00

Moved by Walters, seconded by Teichlauf, "to change the meetings of the N. E. C. sub-Committee from 2nd and 4th Sunday to 1st and 3rd Friday evenings" of each month. Matter laid over to next meeting of N. E. C. sub-Committee for action. The motion to lay over was made by McCormick and seconded by Weisberger.

Moved by Walters, seconded by Teichlauf to adjourn. Carried.

Irving H. Weisberger,
Sec'y. pro tem.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the N. E. C. sub-Committee was held at 28 City Hall Place, August 1, 1907. Present: Seidel, Vaughan, Weisburger, Chase, Woodhouse, Teichlauf, Neuhaus, McCormick, Malmberg, Walters and Romary. Absent: Katz, Mueller. Excused, Wilton. Vaughan was elected chairman.

Bohn informed the committee that the election of a permanent recording secretary was necessary. Weisberger was nominated by Chase and by Seidel; Seidel was nominated by Weisberger. Seidel accepted; Weisberger declined. Upon motion by Chase, seconded by Weisberger, Seidel was elected recording secretary.

Max Heyman sent in his resignation as a member of the sub-Committee. Moved by McCormick, seconded by Romary, "that the resignation be accepted." Motion carried unanimously. Heyman having been treasurer of the sub-Committee, the election of another treasurer was necessary. Weisberger was nominated by Chase for the office, and upon motion made by Chase, seconded by Woodhouse, Weisberger was unanimously elected treasurer. For the purpose of expediting business the following motion was made: "That in all cases where the vote is unanimous the formal roll call be dispensed with and the members present be recorded as voting in the affirmative." Motion declared out of order by the chair; Chase appealed; vote to sustain the chair: yes, 2; no, 9; appeal sustained. Vote on motion to dispense with formal roll call, as aforesaid: yes, 9; no, 2. Motion carried.

Communications: From National Secretary Forbes of the S. L. P. of Canada, enclosing credentials to be used at Stuttgart Congress by U. S. S. L. P. delegates. Moved by Weisbeger, seconded by Chase, "that the N. E. C. sub-Committee accept the credentials from the Socialist Labor Party of Canada and we instruct our delegates to the Stuttgart Congress accept them." Carried.

National Secretary Bohn presented a letter which had been sent to a number of sections, stating the urgent need of funds and asking the membership to use the party printing establishment for getting out literature and increasing the subscriptions. Moved by Neuhaus, seconded by McCormick, "that the letter of National Secretary be endorsed." Carried.

A request was received from the S. E. C. of New York to have the minutes of the National Executive Committee sent to all sections of the party. Moved by Malmberg, seconded by Chase, "that we recommend to the N. E. C. to have the minutes of the N. E. C., beginning with the July session, published in The People." Carried.

The National Secretary reported having arranged an agitation trip to be taken to Philadelphia. Moved by Chase, seconded by Romary, "that we approve the action of the National Secretary in arranging for a week's work of Miss Flynn in Philadelphia." Carried, 8 in favor, 3 against.

Bohn reported on the successful agitation work of comrades Gillhaus and Jaeger. Gillhaus is at work in San Francisco and vicinity and is expected later to go to Nevada. Jaeger is at work in Chicago and producing good results. More organizers could be used, the support of whom requires money coming in on N. A. F. matter. Bohn also reported that Hossack has been required to take a rest from his duties as manager, owing to the strain of work in his office, but that the sections outside are asked not to slacken up in their work, and also requested to meet their bills promptly. Bohn further reported that Paul Augustine will assume the duties of National Secretary while he is off to Europe.

The editor of the Daily People reported that he had made temporary arrangements with Chas. H. Chase to act as editor in De Leon's absence to Stuttgart.

Upon motion by Teichlauf, seconded by Chase, it was decided to lay over to the next meeting the matter of changing the date of this committee's meetings.

The meeting then adjourned.

Edmund Seidel,
Recording Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. of Canada was held July 28.

Weitzel was elected to the chair. All present.

Minutes were adopted as read.

Communications: From Emil Knoult, of River View, Sask., saying he expected to come to London. Filed.

From Jas. M. Neave, Montreal, Quebec. Received and filed. If Secretary does not receive an answer from Neave by the 3rd of August, he is to again write him.

From Frank Bohn, in reference to our answer in re Stuttgart. Moved by Bryce, seconded by Courtenay that National Secretary issue credentials at once to S. L. P. delegates of U. S. to represent us at the International Congress.

From Section Vancouver, endorsing election of Morrison to the N. E. C.

From R. Baker, Section Vancouver, enclosing money order for $13.75 for Ontario and Quebec agitation tour. Received and amount acknowledged. Officers elected: Organizer, R. Baker; Literary Agent, B. Surgis; Assistants, Stewart and Wongeman; Financial Secretary, Scott; Treasurer, J. Galitte; Recording Secretary, F. Elkins; Grievance Committee, Big, M. Furlong, Glendon; Auditing Committee, Griffiths and Furlong. Received and filed.

Moved that National Secretary write to Widden of Paris, sending him our constitution, pamphlets and a copy of The People. Carried.

Adjourned.

F. Haselgrove,
Recording Secretary.

WASHINGTON S. E. C.

Meeting called to order with Kaufman in the chair.

Communications: From Section Seattle, dealing with the affairs of Section Tacoma, were read and matter laid over to new business. Moved and carried that the selling of Weekly and Daily People in outside towns by the newsboys be left to O. Hanrahan as far as their expenses (fare) is concerned; and same to be paid by the S. E. C.

Moved and carried that we instruct the financial secretary to write to Section Spokane in regard to the International Congress assessment stamps.

Moved that the S. E. C. recognize the conduct of Section Tacoma (delegates) in withdrawing from the late S. L. P. State convention as an official act of Section Tacoma and declare said section disloyal to the Party rule, and this date expel the same section for disloyalty and insubordination; and also that we indorse the recommendation of Section Seattle in regard to Section Tacoma.

Moved that we proceed to vote by ballot on the expulsion of Section Tacoma. Motion carried.

The following was the result of votes cast: For expulsion: A. Brearcliffe, F. Herz, C. Kaufman, J. Meyer, O. Hanrahan, Weinstein, Tagedahl. Against expulsion, none.

Motion carried.

Moved that the Secretary of the S. E. C. be instructed to communicate with loyal members of ex-Section Tacoma, with the aim of reorganizing that section. Carried.

Moved that it is the knowledge of the S. E. C. that G. C. Holmes, Girrard, and Eskerland are the members of ex-Section Tacoma who caused the disruption of that section and warn the S. L. P. against their future membership. Motion carried.

On motion it was decided that O. Hanrahan be sent to Tacoma to take charge of the property of the expelled section.

Moved and carried that the Recording Secretary be instructed to send these minutes of the S. E. C. to the Official Organ of the Party for publication.

Meeting adjourned.

F. J. Meyer,
Recording Secretary.
Box 1040, Seattle, Wash.

STAY AWAY.

From Cobalt. The strike still on. Pay no attention to reports in newspapers emanating from mine owners. The Union will publish when strike is over.

Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, W. F. of M.
Cobalt, July 27, 1907.

BRIDGEPORT STRIKE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Sam J. French, Box 904, Bridgeport, Conn., and to notify also Wm. E. Trautmann, Room 310, Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill. Receipts will be promptly sent to all donors.

Fellow workers and friends, defeat means more misery in Bridgeport, victory means new courage all around. Be prompt and generous, and whenever your turn comes you can call on us to do likewise.

Sam J. French,
Organizer I. W. W.
Louis Basky,
For Strike Committee, L.U. 113, I.W.W.
Bridgeport, Conn., July 27, 1907.

HAYWOOD'S EXAMINATION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

good job and you were glad of it, or any conversation like that? A. I never saw Harry Orchard previous to the time I tell you, and I never had any such conversation with him in our office.

Q. Did you ever have any anywhere—any such conversation as that? A. No such conversation as that anywhere or at any time.

(To be continued.)

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear little Comrades:—

Wouldn't it be fine to have a table of our own at the bazaar of the Daily People Festival next Thanksgiving Day? Fancy work of all description, crocheted work, embroidered, knit, and painted work? You all do painting in school. A little watercolor framed neatly is very attractive. A pretty doll's dress, slippers, burned wood or leather articles, toys, tops, or boats would all take well.

Well, get busy NOW. Where are your work baskets, your hammers, burned wood outfit, water colors, paints, and other tools? Make anything you can, as well as you can. Write your name and address plainly on a piece of paper which you must attach to the article. We will arrange them in groups, by States. Now let us see what you can do, and which State will have the best showing. Don't put it off. DO IT NOW.

Mrs. Saltzberg, of 186 East 104th street, New York City, will take charge of the sewing and fancy work. All girls of New York can call there for help. The boys who wish to do something in any line must come to the next meeting of the Young Socialists' Club.

Remember, the best way to join the Young Socialists' Club is to do some work for it. Thus we help on the good work of bringing an Eden right here on this very planet, the Earth. The promised land is the Co-operative Commonwealth, with equal opportunities for all.

Many of our little comrades long to be present at our festivals. I wish my fairy wand was not in the dungeon-keep of capitalism, or I'd have every one of them big, little and middling here.

But "what can't be cured must be endured." So the next best way is to be here represented by some bit of your handiwork. You will get just as much thanks, and pleasure too, I hope, as if it were the finest thing there. It all depends upon the amount of love you put in the work.

For any information concerning that work write to Mrs. A. G. Walsh, Harvard avenue, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y., who will be glad to help in any way possible.

There are some children, who probably could do the work, but find the cost too much for them. Write to Mrs. Walsh what you could do and the club can buy the material, you do the work and get just as much credit for it as if you donated the whole. For after all it is the labor that gives a thing its value.

Lovingly,
AUNT ANNETTA.

TWO LITTLE COMRADES FROM ARIZONA.

We are, indeed, glad to enroll on our membership the names of Comrades Ruth Fallon and May Fallon, of Jerome, Arizona.

"They are flowers not made to blush unseen
Nor waste their fragrance on the desert air."

These little sister comrades have opened their treasury vaults and sent us each 30 cents for six months' dues for the club and 25 cents for the Moving Fund.

We thank them very heartily and gladly accept them as members of the little workers of the great cause, the Young Socialist Club.

Let us hear from you often, little sisters, in more ways than one. Write us all about your life out there. It must be so different from that of the city of "Brick Canyons".

LITTLE TALKS TO LITTLE FOLKS.

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,
And, spite, of old sorrow and older failing,
Take heart with the day and begin again.

Great works are performed not by strength but by perseverance.

No satisfaction in doing things ill,
Do your work well, and work with a will.

Our truest joy should be in working with an earnest will for the emancipation of the Working Class.

Even if you are but three feet high, stand straight. Stand for freedom and happiness for the whole world. Stand for Socialism.

You know the olden fable
By Aesop that is told
How once a mouse was able
To free a lion bold.

So little folks will find
Their work is not in vain,
'Twill reach the wage slave's mind
And free him from his chain.

"Life without toil would be without triumph" is the saying. Yet what do we see? The working masses toil and moil and have not even enough to live on.

Horace said "Life gives nothing to men without great labor." Yet the many who labor at all times have nothing, but the few who do nothing have everything.

Truth is our North Pole. Our aim is to reach it.

Florence M. Carliph.

A NATURE TALK.

Have you ever been on the farm where you can get milk right from the cow? That reminds me of a story.

A little friend of mine, about five years old who had never seen a cow, once was taken to his grandfather in the country. The first thing he asked for, was the cow. Being too early, he was told to have lunch first, and when it was milking time he could go down to the pasture with grandpa.

He was a hearty little fellow and ate plentifully of the bread and milk set before him.

Milking time came. He was very much interested in watching grandpa milk.

At supper it was noticed Horace did not touch the milk, and was asked whether he did not take milk at home.

"Yes," he drawled, "but you see we get milk from the milkman. We don't get our milk from a cow."

But to go back to our Nature talk.

Some times, while milking, you smell onions in the milk, and sure enough, the milk tastes as if you had boiled wild onions in it. You at once may know that Mrs. Brindle has been feasting on wild onions. Other times the milk would taste very strongly of peppermint or catnip. And it was discovered that where Mrs. B. was pasturing there was a fine crop of peppermint or catnip.

Mrs. Brindle ate the onions, peppermint or catnip together with other grass. This food was digested in her stomach, then taken up into the blood. Part of this was changed into milk. So you see that the blood consists of the digested food taken into the body. If you wish the cow to give good rich milk you must give her good rich food.

And so it is with the human beings; if you wish to have fine human bodies you must feed them food that will make good blood which makes good bone and tissue and muscle.

Mother Nature can supply all and more than all we need to give every human being all that is needed to make good, strong, healthy and happy human beings.

And dear old Mother Nature says, "All things are here and you, my human child, must learn to make the proper use of them.

"It is for this reason that you have developed your five best assistants (senses). You are given eyes to see the good and useful and beautiful, ears to catch the softest tone of joy or danger, tiny little messengers in the nostrils to tell of sweet secrets hidden in the hearts of flowers and trees, the palate or taste to tell the danger of eating things that are not fit to be eaten, or, contrariwise, to tell of the enjoyment you can get of the good and sweet things in life.

"Then you have touch, which feels of everything; the velvety petal of the flower, or sweet baby-cheek. With your fingers you select the smooth from the rough; you can pick up the tiniest seed and plant it to become a huge useful plant. In short, what would we do without our hands?

"And yet, of what use would all these five senses be if there were not a brain to manage them? Of all pitiful sights in the world there is nothing sadder than a person without a useful mind or brain."

So Nature has crowned man king of the universe by giving him mind. Other animals have brains too, but man has used his so much more that it has become the finest brain in the world.

It was this brain that told man the use of tools, and machinery to do his work, until now there is hardly anything one need do by hand outside of artistic work. Nature and Necessity, through our brains, have taught us how to bring forth from nature the things we need. Yet there are millions who know not what enjoyment of life means. Now, we must learn how all those who make or produce those good things shall get the benefit of them.

This has not yet gotten into all brains. It is the work of the Socialist to get it there.

The brain is a tissue. It is fed by the blood. If a person has good food, air, and comforts, the blood in the brain is good. Good blood makes good brain tissue. But the most curious thing about brain tissue is that the more you think, the stronger your brain grows. Good ideas or thoughts make good mind. We get these through careful use of our five servants, eyes, ears, nose, palate, and fingers. We observe, we read, we think.

Just as soon as I see a person that is healthy and vigorous, I know that person feeds his or her body well. Just as soon as I speak to a boy or girl I can tell whether he or she is feeding his or her brain with good mental food.

"Funny sheets", wild detective stories, etc., give weak, wild brains. History, stories of travel, nature stories, biographies of great men and women, properly digested (that is, thought over carefully), and proper observations give fine brain tissue.

"Tell me what you read and I'll tell you what you are!"

CHILD'S QUESTION AND MOTHER'S ANSWER.

The Child.

Tell me, tell me, mother dear,
Why are you so sad?
Just to please you, mother dear,
I'll early go to bed.

Tell me, tell me, mother dear,
Why look you so pale?
Shall I sing my sweetest song,
To make you sound and hale?

Tell, me, tell me, mother dear,
Why you cry at night?
Just to help you, mamma dear,
I'll work with all my might.

Tell me, tell me, mother dear,
Why so full of gloom?
Father works steady, overtime,
And brings his earnings home.

Where, O, tell me, mother dear
Can the cause be found?
Some should be so gay and glad,
While more are crushed to ground!

The Mother.

Though my sufferings are painful, dear,
Yet, my, darling, be full of cheer.
Don't torment your mind with fear,
No matter what you see or hear.

The present shall not crush me, dear.
Look! the beautiful skies grow clear,
For the happy future is near
When all our trouble shall disappear.

Then on your mother's face, my dear,
You shall not see a single tear.
For no overtime shall be here
To drag father's life away in wear.

No hungry children's cries, my dear,
Shall ring in any human's ear,
For plenty full, and happiness mere,
Shall be the human overseer.

Then all shall work or starve, my dear,
And labor shall our blessing rear,
The crimson flag fling wide its cheer,
And Freedom's songs attune our lyre.

—Mrs Frank Elko Varskie.

GET IN LINE!

PUSH THE PROPAGANDA—NOW IF EVER. THE TIME DEMANDS IT.

For the week ending August 1, we received 127 subs. to the Weekly People, and 33 mail subs. to the Daily People, a total of 160 for the week.

This is not much better than last week's record, and its smallness seriously hampers our work. We have had to stop work upon some Labor News production that was under way, because of the lack of funds with which to proceed.

When we reflect upon how slight a task it would be for each Party member to get but ONE yearly Weekly People subscription per MONTH, which would mean 500 per week, we cannot but marvel at receiving but 127!

Those sending five or more were: A. E. Reimer, Boston, Mass., 16; Press Committee, Boston, 6; F. Brown Cleveland, 8; F. P. Weible, Mt. Vernon, O., 8; Press Committee Cincinnati, 5; Monongahela, Pa., 5.

THE MOVING FUND

During the past week the Press Security League has been sending out notices to all members and sympathizers holding Moving Fund subscription lists, asking their immediate return, whether monies have been colected thereon or not.

This is pursuant to instructions from the last National Executive Committee to close up the Moving Fund account.

It is therefore urged that all lists be sent to the undersigned at the earliest possible moment, so that the National Executive Committee orders may be speedily complied with.

Holders of lists, reading this notice, will please forward money on lists at once.

During the week the following contributions were received:

California, Sacramento, C. Herken	$ 5.00
Colorado, Markleville, J. Schlitt	.50
Massachusetts, Whitensville, F. Roberts	1.00
Michigan, Detroit, P. Friesma	5.00
New York, Brooklyn, O. Hughes	2.00
New York City, F. Dormagen	1.00
O. Savage	.25
Texas, San Antonio, O. Schuettel	.25
Texas, San Antonio, A. Mills	.25
Texas, San Antonio, C. Spahr	.25
Total	15.50
Previously acknowledged	3,416.25
Grand total	$3,431.75

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,
Press Security League.
Friday, August 2, 1907.

ST. JOHN'S MEETINGS.

(Continued from page 1.)

If the vindictive Gooding or the chagrined Borah could have seen this Western miner at that moment they would have ground their teeth in rage. Or, if Theodore Roosevelt could have witnessed the sight of this "undesirable citizen" actually holding a levee, it would have seriously affected his liver.

The A. F. of L., although represented by ten or twelve lieutenants of the Gompers machine, when questions were called for, cowardly held their peace. This big little man of the West had ripped them up the back, and they dared not but be silent.

Committee.

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Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 516 East 6th st., N. Y., per year	1.80
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 206 Atwells ave., Providence, R. I., per year	.25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case to the Labor News.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

CINCINNATI, OHIO!
::: GRAND PICNIC :::
—AT—
Lohman's Park, Oakley
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1907
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PARTY PRESS.
Section Cincinnati, S. L. P., invites all friends and sympathizers to attend.
TICKET = = = 15 CENTS
All cars transfer to Oakley car, Fifth and Main streets.